THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 24. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

FORTY-THREE HUNDRED.

The Population of Rhinelander as Taken Now Shows 4296 People.

Rhinelander only lacks four of having forty-three hundred inhabitants. The increase in two years has been sixteen hundred. At the rate of present increase and with a big institution assurably coming which will bring a hundred new workmen to the city, this place, January 1, '93, will show fifty-five hundred people. The school board authorized D. L. Barnes, who has been taking the school census to also obtain the full number of inhabitants, which was done at a small additional expense. The number of males is 2586 and the number of females 1710. The North side school district has 1545 people. The high school district has 1416 and the south side district 1338. This census includes none but actual residents of the place and is as reliable as any census could be.

Considerable Tax.

M. W. Lloyd, of the Land, Log & Lumber Company, has paid to County Treasurer Clark recently the snug sum of $15,827.66 for the firm's taxes in cases where it has been tied up by litigation. The county has won every case taken to the supreme court involving tax matters since its existence. While it has cost the county something to defend all the suits it has not cost what is generally supposed and what others have to pay. Legal fees have been light, as the district attorneys are paid anyway and the costs have been settled by the other fellows. The litigation has been very expensive to land owners, and it is hoped that the end of it all is at hand. There is no inclination and no case where pine land owners of Oneida county pay an unreasonable or unjust tax. The management of public business can be easily criticised, but when the supreme and other courts say that both the levy and disbursement of town and county money has been just and legal, it is pretty good evidence, at least, that no outside land owner is getting robbed much up here. The cases which have been decided in the county's favor have all been brought on technicalities and claimed irregularities of town business. Nearly every horn to the dilemma has been grasped by non-resident tax-payers, and every time the courts say that when a town or county government does not assess property at more than it is worth and use the money collected as taxes for the town or county, then the tax must be paid. The old cry of extravagence and high taxes which was the burden of the outside land owner's song some time ago is not heard now. The fact is as it always was. No more money is raised by taxation than is needed to meet the legitimate demands of the town and no pine land in Oneida county is assessed anywhere near what the same value would call for in city real estate, in stocks or in any other investment.

Freight Rates.

The recent decision of the Inter State Commerce Commissioners in reference to Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls lumber rate is bound to have considerable effect on every shipping point in this section of the state. The reduction of the Eau Claire rate is going to carry with it a reduction all over Northern Wisconsin, or else it will result in more cases being brought before the commission. The Chicago & Northwestern road, which controls the Lake Shore system, is said to be in favor of a uniform reduction all over Northern Wisconsin to conform with the Eau Claire reduction, but other lines want to hold them up until forced by shippers on the Inter State commission to lower them. Rhinelander wants and will have a cent reduction on its lumber rate.

Special Circuit Court Term.

Judge Bardeen came up from Wausau Tuesday and held court for about an hour. The tax case of Brown & Robbins and the town of Eagle River was put over till the October term. The case of Merrill parties and the Richardson Boynton Furnace Co. was taken to Langlade county on change of venue. The judge gave his decision in the famous hog case which created so much interest at the time of its trial. The decision is in favor of the town health board, and imposes a fine of $10 and costs upon the defendants Coon & Chafee.

You will save money by buying a piano from Baebenroth & Co. Call at their warerooms at Egloff's jewelry store before buying elsewhere.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

The Meeting of Tax Payers in Favor of a Beginning.

A number of interested tax payers met at the hose house Saturday evening pursuant to call to discuss the question of making a start on the sewerage system for the town. There was but one sentiment prevalent in the meeting and that was in favor of a beginning by all means. It was decided that a special town meeting should be held and the question of voting upon a proposition to build two small sections of the sewerage system. The one proposed to extend from the river, on Davenport street to Stevens and a block each way on Brown and Stevens streets will cost $2,240. It will give the central business portion of the town good and ample drainage, and will remove one of the greatest dreads of a disease promoting district which has existed in the town. The proposition to erect a sewer on Thayer street is also a much needed improvement. The only hope of ever making that immediate locality a healthy and inhabitable one is to drain it well. The cost of these two pieces of sewer work is an insignificant sum compared with the benefit they will give every resident of that district and the whole city as well. The amount of work to be voted upon is ample for a start. Another year more can be put in if desired and undoubtedly it will be. The property holders of town should make an effort to have nothing conspire to defeat the proposition to begin this year. There has not a particle of opposition developed so far.

Bristol's Equescirriculum.

We might publish a good many notices about what the papers of every state from Michigan to New England said of this excellent show but it is neither necessary nor agreeable. The performance is one which will please every person who attends. The thirty horses belonging to Bristol are no doubt the best trained animals in the country. Their feats are simply marvelous. They give the entire show and will astonish every person who sees it. They are here for two nights, Monday and Tuesday, July 25 and 26 and will no doubt have what they deserve, a crowded house.

Rhinelander Is Rustling.

Last week's issue of the Antigo Republican contained a column of correspondence from some citizen of Antigo, who had recently visited Rhinelander and was evidently taken clear off his feet by the activity of building and other evidences of prosperity. The people of our sister city were no doubt equally as much surprised when they read of what this place was doing. Hundreds of new houses going up and nine saw mills running steadily is considerable for Antigo to contemplate all at once.

A New Piano Agency.

Baebenroth & Co., general agents for northern Wisconsin and the upper Peninsula, for the world-renowned Chickering & Sons, Chase Brothers and Schaeffer Pianos, have established an agency in this city and opened their ware-rooms in Peter Egloff's jewelry store, where can be found a full line of these pianos; call in and examine them before purchasing.

Notice to Log Owners.

Owners of logs desiring to have them stopped at Rhinelander to be sawed will confer a favor upon the Boom Company by sending a list of their marks to the undersigned, secretary of the company, at as early a day as possible. Give both end and side mark, and probable amount. Also state at what mill they are to be sawed. W. E. Brown, Sec.

The Harrison saw mill is to be removed from its present location; it will be taken up in Northern Michigan. Tomahawk papers figure that this mills leaving will result in the Lake Shore spur being built on from Harrison to Tomahawk. They think the road had rather build more than tear up what they have. The people of Rhinelander would be very much pleased to see the Lake Shore build into Tomahawk. It would certainly mean the St. Paul for this place.

Twenty-five dollars down and $10 per month will purchase one of the popular Chase Bros. or Schaeffer Pianos at factory prices.

Baebenroth & Co., Agts.
Warerooms at Egloff's jewelry store.

About a dozen of Antigo's mechanics are putting in the season at Rhinelander, where they find plenty of work.

SOME PERSONALITIES.

D. J. Cole was in Appleton last Friday.

M. W. Lloyd visited Milwaukee Monday.

George Ulrich is at work in the Herald office.

W. L. Beers is at Merrill this week on business.

Walter Brown is here for a visit with relatives.

S. S. Miller's father was here visiting him last week.

Jacob Slimmer, of Wausau, is in the city to-day.

Adam Schliesman was at Manitowish Monday.

L. J. Beck visited his parents at West Bend last week.

S. Bing, of Wausau, was a Rhinelander visitor yesterday.

D. L. Jenkinson is working in Egloff's jewelry store.

W. H. Brown made a business trip to Oshkosh last week.

Matt Stapleton has gone to Stevens Point for ad few ays.

Mrs. S. S. Miller is entertaining her sister from Eau Claire.

J. M. Keenan was at New London a few days last week.

Miss Anna LaSelle, of Plainfield, is visiting at Chas. Chafee's.

Burleigh Horr has gone to Chicago to attend commercial college.

Peter Egloff entertained his uncle Frank, of Hudson, last week.

Louis Goestch left for Madison Tuesday to be gone a few days.

Miss Blanche Morley returned from a visit to Tomahawk Friday.

Rev. Mr. Bray and family visited at Ashland a portion of last week.

J. H. Porter, of Antigo, spent Sunday with his son George in this city.

W. E. Brown and wife were in Milwaukee last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Savage were in Tomahawk on a few days' visit last week.

John Daly, of Grand Rapids, this state, was a Rhinelander visitor last Friday.

Marsh Pillsbury, of Muskegon, Mich., is here visiting his brother and family.

Mrs. Edw. Crofoot has gone to Fond du Lac for a brief visit with relatives.

Pat Brennan visited Eagle River last week, for the good of the cause, probably.

A. W. Shelton is entertaining his mother, who is here on a visit from Tennessee.

Mrs. Richard Guilday is entertaining a cousin from Washburn, Miss Jennie Herron.

Mrs. Casper Faust and children have gone to Oshkosh for a few weeks' visit.

Miss Jessie Meyer, of Lancaster, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. E. Brown for a few weeks.

George W. Mason spent his annual week's vacation at his former home in Stevens Point.

Mrs. Robert Franklin has gone for a three weeks' visit to her parents at Rockfield, Ontario.

H. R. Griswold, traveling freight agent of the Wisconsin Central Line, was in the city Tuesday.

Attorney W. H. Mylrae, of Wausau, was in the city Tuesday attending the special term of court.

Mrs. Arthur Taylor and Mrs. Ming are entertaining a cousin, Miss Maggie Richardson, of Marinette.

J. W. McCormick goes to Merrill to-morrow to address the young men's republican club of that city.

Editor Peaslee, of the Ironwood News Record, spent Sunday with the Rhinelander Tomahawk Lake campers.

Mrs. Joseph Pilon is entertaining her father, Mr. Swartz, of Whitewater, who is here for a month's visit.

Ed. Dimick has gone to Iron River to look after his business interests. He is interested with B. F. Smith in railroad work.

Daniel Graham, of Eagle River, was in town yesterday on his way home from a surveying trip up in the Manitowish country.

Vane Jones has gone to Eagle River to work in a meat market. He will also assist the boys over there playing ball.

Walter Johnston writes from the coast that his impressions of the country have been nothing especially favorable as yet.

Albert Peterson, of Waupaca, who has been visiting his brother, Theodore for the past week in this city returned home to-day.

Lige Sturdevant, Mark Shafer, Archie McIndoe and Vane Kelly go to Merrill to-night to attend the races.

S. H. Ashton and George Whitney, accompanied by their wives, M. J. O'Reilly and G. S. Coon are at Tomahawk Lake to-day.

Sanford Close, of Merrill, made a business trip to Rhinelander the first of the week in the interest of the Central Mnfg. Co., of that city.

Rev. Dr. Franklin, late principal of Hansdown College, Portage La Prairie Manitoba, has been visiting his brother Robert Franklin of this place.

The Tomahawk Lake camping party returned from their outing Monday. They enjoyed a private dance at the K. of P. Hall Tuesday evening.

S. A. Spafford, of Grand Rapids, Wis., was in the city this week visiting his partner, D. J. Cole, and enjoying the pastime of looking over a lively town.

Bert Mack, who has been a resident of this city for the past three years, has gone to his old home in Big Rapids, Mich., where he will study dentistry with an uncle engaged in the business.

T. B. Walsh, of Eagle, who is on an extended trip through the west is writing some interesting letters to The Review. Another week out there and Tom will be a full-fledged farmers' alliance man.

Jerome Nelson, of Nelsonville, Portage county, and president of the Nelson Lumber Co., of Waudena, was in the city yesterday with J. O. Moen, of the same concern. It was Mr. Nelson's first visit to this section in some time.

D. C. Plant, an old-time resident of Rhinelander, was back from his Minnesota home for a brief visit this week. It is his first sight of the burg in three years and his surprise at the growth and advancement was visible to the naked eye.

Eagle River Review: Mike Holland was at Rhinelander last week.—Mrs. Jos. Tooly, of Rhinelander, spent a few days in town the fore part of the week visiting friends.—Father July drove over from Rhinelander Saturday to hold the funeral services of Mr. Mechler's child.—Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Colman returned Friday from their wedding trip. They are fixing up the house east of the Congregational church and expect to move in and begin house keeping the last of the week.—W. F. Ball, of Rhinelander, was in town Saturday.—J. C. Curran of Rhinelander, was registered at the Denton House Sunday.

Fifty dollars down and $15 per month will buy a beautiful Chickering Piano at factory prices.

Baebenroth & Co., Gen'l. Agts.
Warerooms at Egloff's jewelry store.

"Baptism" is the subject of H. A. Buzzell's sermon Sunday morning at the Baptist church. "The wonderful Well" subject for evening. All are invited.

St. Augustines' Guild will meet at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Bronson next Wednesday afternoon. All members are requested to be present.

Alex. Gilbo lost a couple of fingers on his right hand last week at Freeman's mill. They were caught in the rolls and amputation was necessary.

A public reception will be given Mr. and Mrs. Bray by the church people and others at the Congregational church Friday evening.

Bristol's horse show at the Grand Opera House Monday and Tuesday evenings Aug. 25 and 26. Tickets at Binder's jewelry store.

Some of the finest logs ever seen in these waters are now going into the Rhinelander boom. They were cut up near the state line.

The Ninth District congressional convention will be held in the court house in this city August 16 at 4 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leroy lost a three months old child this morning. The little one died of cramps.

The Catholic social and dance at the Grand Opera House Thursday night was a pleasant and successful affair.

The fishing resorts of Oneida county are being well patronized by Chicago people this season.

John Barnes' little girl has entirely recovered from the attack of diphtheria.

The Fuller House new bus is the handsomest one seen in this section.

A little boy made his appearance at Mike Gleason's Sunday morning.

B. F. Edwards and family have moved into their new home.

Northern Wisconsin is rich in natural resources. We have timber, we have good land and we have minerals. Millions of dollars have been invested in iron mines, iron furnaces, steel plants, saw mills, coal kilns to furnish charcoal to furnaces; railroads to haul the products of the mines and mills to markets, and ship yards where vessels are built in which to ship the products of the north-west to the east. The number of men employed in all these industries is enormous. All these industries have grown up under a protective tariff policy. History says that every time this policy has been abandoned in the past industries have suffered, in many cases have been extinguished. Do the people of Northern Wisconsin care to tempt that fate? This is merely a matter of business, not sentiment. Grover and Vilas and their roseate ideas of government are all right for theories and should be encouraged if for no more than amusement, but can we pay such a ruinous price for the sake of encouraging them?

Local lumbermen report orders coming in fast and that the price of lumber is fair. The excessive rain in May and June prevented the farmers from buying, consequently an increase of orders now. The prospect is now that this fall will see great activity in the movement of lumber: in fact greater activity than there has been for several years. Our people are thus to be congratulated. Lumber moving fast and at good prices ensures work at good wages to our workmen. Good times for them means good times for our merchants.

Attorneys Shelton and Billings were in Wausau last week trying the case of Minocqua's recent town election before Judge Bardeen. The evidence was stipulated and the judge ruled that it was illegal to have more than one voting precinct at a town election. The case was appealed to the supreme court, and will be finally decided next winter.

A homesteader on the river bank between here and Eagle, has brought a suit for damages against Daly & Sampson and Brown Bros., for going on his meadow to get their logs which the high water had carried off with the overflow. He asks for less than $200 damage to his growing hay.

Dr. Keith has begun the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold treatment cure and already has two patients. We will next week print something of this cure and the advantages Dr. Keith will give Northern Wisconsin people who are suffering from the liquor or morphine disease.

Carr & Eby have a number of choice residence lots in Keenan's addition which they will sell on reasonable terms and at low prices. Call on them, at the town clerk's office, opposite Fuller House.

The Republican county convention will probably be called along about the 10th or 15th of August, so as to elect delegates to both state and congressional conventions at the same time.

Lost.—A gold pin, with diamond shaped bangle attached, on which is set in pearls the letter B. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to C. C. Bronson.

The lawn party given by St. Augustine's Guild Tuesday evening was a successful and pleasant affair. Fifteen dollars worth of ice cream was consumed by the throng.

A supplement is issued with this week's New North which every voter who desires to acquaint himself more thoroughly with the ideas of protection should read.

Pianos and organs sold on easy payments, and old instruments taken in exchange at Baebenroth & Co.'s, general agents, warerooms at Egloff's jewelry store.

Special Town Meeting.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the town of Pelican in the county of Oneida that a special town meeting will be held in said town at the hose house on Rives street in the village of Rhinelander in said town on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1892, for the purpose of:

First: Resolved, that there be and there is hereby levied in the town of Pelican in Oneida county, Wisconsin, for the purpose of building a sewer from the corner of Phillip street and Thayer street in the Village of Rhinelander in said town, south on Thayer street to the Wisconsin river, a tax of three thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars ($3,939.00.)

Second: Resolved that there be and there is hereby levied in the town of Pelican in Oneida county, Wisconsin, for the purpose of building sewers in the village of Rhinelander in said town as follows: on Davenport street from the Wisconsin river to Stevens street: on Brown street from Rives street to King street: and on Stevens street from Davenport street to King street, a tax of twenty-two hundred and forty dollars ($2,240.00); a request for such meeting having been duly made to me in writing by twelve qualified voters of said town, specifying as aforesaid the objects for which such meeting is to be held.

Said business will be considered and the vote on said resolutions will be taken at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated this 21st day of July A. D., 1892.

July 21- Wm. W. Carr.

TOWN BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

June 22d, 1892, 3 P. M.

Board met pursuant to ajournment. Roll call, all members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Board proceeded to open and examine bids for street work. On motion bid of J. Reitz of $675 to open and grade streets in the town site of Pelican was accepted. On motion the following bills were allowed and Chairman and clerk instructed to draw orders for same.

111	G H Clark	Gen'l	$110.00
112	F X Cing Mars	"	100.00
113	Jerry Driscoll	"	55.00
114	C W Guldager	"	25.00
115	R Water Co.	"	1960.00
116	I Tuttle	"	1.30
117	R W Fish	"	5.75
118	J A Germond	road	175.00
119	Chas Jutze	"	1.50
120	Sam Scheidecker	"	1.50
121	Sam Marks	"	1.50
122	J E Hilber	pauper	16.23

On motion Alex. McRae was appointed Pound Master. On motion the following order was made.

ORDER LAYING OUT HIGHWAY.

County of Oneida, } ss
Town of Pelican, }

Whereas upon the application of six free-holders residing in said Town of Pelican, for laying out a highway therein, which proposed highway is set forth and described in said application as follows: Commencing at the Northeast corner of the North East quarter of Section one (1,) Township 36 north of range 8 east; thence East along the town line between towns thirty six (36) and thirty seven (37) to where said town line intersects the right of way of the Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western Railroad, thence southeast along said railroad right of way to the west line of the Rhinelander Lumber & Shingle Co's Mill lot; thence South along said Mill lot on the West line 80 rods or to the Southwest corner of said lot; thence East along the South line of said Mill lot to intersect the road running to Rhinelander over the iron bridge at the foot of Davenport street. We the undersigned Supervisors of said town did on the 10th day of June A. D. 1892, make out a notice and fix therein a time and place at which we would meet and decide upon such application, and did meet on the 22d day of June, A. D., 1892, at three o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the office of the Town Clerk of the town of Pelican in Oneida county, Wisconsin, it being the time and place fixed by us in said notice; and having been first satisfied by due proof that the notice aforesaid had been posted up in said town ten days before the said meeting in the manner required by law. We did then and there proceed to examine personally said highway and did hear any and all reasons offered for or against the laying out of the same and it being our opinion that the public good will be promoted thereby we did decide to lay out said highway as hereinafter described. Now therefore pursuant to the said application we the said Supervisors do hereby order and determine that a highway be and the same hereby is laid out in said town as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the Northeast corner of the Northeast quarter of Section one (1,) Township thirty six (36) North of Range eight, (8) East; thence East along the town line between towns thirty six and thirty seven to where said line intersects the right of way of the Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western railroad; thence Southeast along the said railroad right of way to the west line of the Rhinelander Lumber & Shingle Co's mill lot; thence South along the East side of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section six, (6) to to the Southeast corner thereof; thence East along the South line between lots ten and eleven of Section Six, Town thirty six North, of Range 9 East, to intersect the road running to Rhinelander over the iron bridge at the foot of Davenport street. The same being an accurate survey of said highway caused by us to be made, The line of said survey is the center of said highway and the same is laid out of the width of four rods.

Given under our hands this 22nd day of June, 1892.

A. W. Brown, Chas. Wilson, J. E. Hilber, } Supervisors.

On motion Board ajourned until June 29th, 1892, at 3 p. m.

Wm. W. Carr, Town Clerk

You know where to get job work don't you?

I LOVE MY LOVE.

I love my love because she is so gay:
With songs and smiles she greets each dawning day,
But never meets a sorrow
Glad as a bird and lovely as a flower,
She takes the joy of every passing hour;
Happy to-day in sunshine or in shower,
And trusting for to-morrow.

I love my love because she is so kind;
So gentle and so modest is her mind
The lowliest bespeak her;
Because she has such pity for their woe,
So many likelihoods and hopes to show,
That hearts the most despairing find, I know,
New strength if they but meet her.

I love my love because she is so true:
To her the old is better than the new;
She trusts no fickle feeling;
Her faithful words spring from an honest heart;
No falsehood in her deeds has my part;
Her very smiles are innocent of art:
She knows no double-dealing.
—Lillie E. Barr, in N. Y. Ledger.

MRS. HICKS-BROWN.

How a Lesson of Mutual Forbearance Was Learned.

There is always a beginning to an end. What it was in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Hicks-Brown, I do not pretend to know. What I know most about is the end and the appendix. Of course all the differences leading up to the last act were thoroughly aired in court and in the newspapers, but it was the final act of brutality on Mr. Hicks-Brown's part that was especially dilated upon, and for weeks this "fiend in human form" was execrated by dames and damsels all over this broad land, and Mrs. Hicks-Brown was an object of heartfelt commiseration on all sides.

I am inclined to think that if Mr. Hicks-Brown had been more like the men who are held up as model husbands by the knowing members of certain ladies' societies, he and Mrs. Hicks-Brown—she whom only two short years since he had promised to love and cherish—would be living in peace and amity, to say nothing of conjugal happiness, even unto this day; and if Mrs. Hicks-Brown had been anything but the only child of a very rich and foolishly indulgent papa, things might have been different. But Mr. Hicks-Brown was just as much used to having his own way as was his pretty spouse; and the natural result was family rows, more or less insignificant in character. At first, Mr. Hicks-Brown was inclined to give in, just as all dutiful hubbies are; but he saw the shoals of trouble on to which this course was causing him to drift, and concluded, after mature consideration, that it was *his* will that should dominate in the Hicks-Brown family, and he fixed his plan of procedure and governed his actions accordingly. Mrs. Hicks-Brown, with feminine insight, perceived, at an early stage of the game, what her lord's intentions were; and, as she had always been accustomed to have *her* way, she decided that it was too late to begin knuckling under—and there you have what was presumably the beginning of the end.

It was a dog that caused the climax. If there was any creature on earth that Mr. Hicks-Brown loathed and despised, it was a pug, and his better half, aware of this antipathy, had, with characteristic feminine perversity, availed herself of the first opportunity to possess herself of one of those interesting animals, which speedily won, it seemed, first place in her affections, and made Mr. Hicks-Brown's life miserable.

He stood it, however, as long as he could, but the end had to come.

Mr. Hicks-Brown was an architect, and it came to pass that he had, on one occasion, been invited to prepare the plans for a public building. The plans were drawn and accepted by the committee, which, however, returned them to him for certain important alterations; and they were laid on the table in his den, to be attended to when he returned home in the late afternoon of a certain day.

Now, it so happened that Vic, the pug aforementioned, was of an inquiring turn of mind, and she chose this very afternoon for an exploring tour in the upper part of the house.

When Mr. Hicks-Brown entered his den, about five o'clock, he saw at once that portions of his plans were missing, and, supposing that his wife had taken them to show to some visitor, he hurried downstairs.

"Where are those plans?" he asked.

"What plans, dear?" softly inquired Mrs. Hicks-Brown, sliding her caramel into one cheek, and still keeping one eye on a particularly thrilling page of the yellow-back novel in her lap.

"What—what plans! Do you mean to say you didn't take those Calumet building plans from my table?" asked Mr. Hicks-Brown, in some agitation.

"Oh-h!" sad his spouse, mildly surprised. "Why, it must have been those that Vic had."

"That—Vic—had!" howled Mr. Hicks-Brown. "And, pray, where are they now?"

"Don't get excited, dear. Were they anything in particular? Vic had some old, soiled pieces of cloth, playing with them awhile ago; but I supposed they were some you had thrown into the waste basket, so I burned—Henry! What are you going to do?"

But Henry did not answer. He strode over to the cushion whereon the offending Vic was taking her afternoon siesta, gripped her firmly by the nape of the neck, and, despite his wife's hysterical protests, opened the door and kicked the howling animal into the street, and, not satisfied with this, when Mrs. Hicks-Brown would have rushed to rescue her pet, he took her by the shoulders and forced her into a chair, noting with grim satisfaction as he did so that a couple of street arabs were making off with Vic.

That day Mrs. Hicks-Brown went home to her mother, and two weeks later she was a member of the divorce colony in a western city, seeking freedom from matrimonial bonds on the ground of "cruel and inhuman treatment," which she expected the court, when her case was presented, to understand as having been applied to her, instead of to Vic.

In the state where Mrs. Hicks-Brown sought her divorce, it takes only three months to establish a residence, and the legal formalities consume very little time; but strange to say, Mrs. Hicks-Brown did not find it easy to pass the time. The first three or four weeks, in her flurried state of mind, she did not notice—but, after that, time passed very slowly, indeed. Strange as it may seem, life apart from Mr. Hicks-Brown was very, very dull—and lonely. Yes, she had been hasty—too hasty—but there was no turning back now. She had burned her bridges, and, besides, had ever a Lovedale retraced a step once taken? No! And she held her pretty nose a little higher and tried to look haughtily don't-care-ish, all the time feeling very miserable, indeed.

And Mr. Hicks-Brown? He was working away as though fighting time. He never gave himself a moment, if he could help it, for thought. Not a word had passed between him and a member of the Lovedale family since the day his wife had flung herself out of the house and returned to her parents. He heard she had gone west for a divorce, and it made him wince, but he shut his mouth more tightly and went at his work still harder. There were times when he had to think, and they were not pleasant times. There was one in particular. A few months before he had begun to build, unknown to his wife, a handsome new house in her favorite suburb—and the time came for him to occupy it, and she was not there to enjoy it. His younger sister, an orphan, who had just finished school and had come to live with him, was delighted with everything. She ran all over the house, fairly gushing with pleasure, and did not know that her brother, sitting amid the confusion of furniture in the front hall, was thinking of how much some one else would have been pleased. And there were two big tears on his cheeks when he remembered himself and arose to superintend the work of arranging furniture.

Everybody who reads the papers remembers the Hicks-Brown divorce trial—how the defendant paid no attention to the suit; how the judge, in granting a decree without alimony, scored the fair plaintiff for seeking a divorce on such trivial grounds, and assured her that he allowed a decree only because it was plain to be seen that it was a case of incompatibility; and how, two days after receiving her decree, the plaintiff left suddenly, and everybody said: "I told you so—I knew she'd go as soon as she got it."

But everybody does not know that the reason she left so suddenly was that she received a telegram announcing her father's death, or that when she reached home she found that he had died a bankrupt.

Hicks-Brown knew it, and his heart ached with the longing to go to her aid—and then the Hicks-Brown pride came to the surface, and his heart hardened with a cold snap, and he bent himself to his work harder than ever.

One morning, as he rode into town, Henry Hicks-Brown was thinking how lonely his sister must be, sometimes, out there in that slow little suburb, and an idea struck him. "By Jove!" he thought, "it's the very thing. There are lots of nice girls who would jump at the chance to be companion to so jolly a girl as Lottie." And he stopped at the Sol office and left a "Want" advertisement, which stated that a young lady desired a companion who was able to speak French and possessed sundry other accomplishments; must furnish best references; would receive liberal salary, etc. "Apply in person at residence, No. — Grove street."

Mabel Hicks-Brown, discussing ways and means with her mother at their slimly furnished breakfast table next morning, saw this advertisement. "It's the very thing, mamma, and I'm going to see about it to-day. Something must be done, and I'm the one to do it, so—"

"But, Mabel, it seems so—so—why, the idea of—"

"There, there's no use saying a word, mamma. We can't be choosers any more." And so it was settled.

At four o'clock that afternoon Mabel Hicks-Brown rang the door of the house in Grove street, indicated in the advertisement, and was admitted by a trim maid, who seemed to know her errand, and ushered her into a pretty drawing-room on the right.

Somehow the room had a familiar look. At least, there were things in it that seemed familiar. That picture in the dark corner—she must have seen it before. She rose to look at it, and as she did so, some one came hurriedly into the room. Turning, she stood face to face with Henry Hicks-Brown.

For a full half minute they stood staring at each other, stunned. Then Mabel, weak from the strain of the weeks and months just passed, gave a shuddering sob and sank to the floor.

Ten minutes later she found herself upon the divan in the corner, with a pair of strong arms about her and a very dear face close to her own, while a deep, tremulous voice whispered: "Mabel, can't we—can't we make it all up? Tell me, little girl."

She told him right then and there; and, half an hour after that, they stood in the study of the parsonage close by—Hicks-Brown would have it so—for all the world like a pair of elopers, and what had taken nearly five months to untie was retied in five minutes.

And that was the real end of the celebrated Hicks-Brown divorce case—the part that only a small minority of the newspaper-reading public knows about.—R. L. Ketchum, in San Francisco Argonaut.

—James Russell Lowell was walking along Irving street in Cambridge one day when he saw the son of Prof. Josiah Royce—a child not over ten years old now—handling a piece of hose and a stream of water rather recklessly. Fearing a ducking, he began a remonstrance as he approached. The boy listened carefully until Mr. Lowell was done. Then he turned the hose on the venerable poet, who took to undignified flight.

—Silly Things.—Youngly—"Love often compels people to do very silly things." Cynicus—"Yes; makes them marry, sometimes."—N. Y. Herald.

ALL A MISTAKE.

A Story Which Proves That Injustice Has Been Done the Snake.

"People have an inborn, low-down opinion of snakes," said a man from Pike county. "Everything that is bad or mean or loathsome they never hesitate to associate with the name of snake. This isn't the people's fault. It is the result of ignorance. It is their misfortune not to know the snake. If they could only come into closer communion with snakes and study them without prejudice they would find that the popular estimate of these interesting and intelligent reptiles has done them ages of injustice. That unfortunate affair in the Garden of Eden ought to be sufficient evidence that the snake is smart. A little circumstance of more recent occurrence, which I want to tell you about, will convince any one that the snake is by no means bad.

"The water snake, although pretty and harmless, is one of the most unpopular members of the ophidian race. This is probably because he has a rare tooth for fish, and especially for trout, of which he takes a great many away from the angler every year. And, when you come to think of it, why hasn't he as good a right to them as the angler? Anyhow, whether he has or not, he shows that he has a delicate sense of what is good by his partiality for trout.

"One day I was fishing for trout up in Pike county, and I saw a water snake drop down into the creek from an alder, only a few yards ahead of me, and presently come out on the other side of the stream with a trout in its mouth. I at that time shared the popular dislike for snakes, and when I saw this one with the trout I became so enraged that I picked up a stone and threw it at the snake. The stone struck the snake a foot or so above its tail and disabled it. It dropped the fish, which was still alive, and the trout flopped back into the water. The snake lay writhing on the ground, and I was cruel enough to pass on, leaving it to die, as I believed, in agony, because of my abhorrence of its kind.

"The next day, fishing the same stream again, as I approached the spot where I had stoned the water snake, I saw a kingfisher sitting on a dead limb above a pool in the brook. I knew it was watching for a fish, and I stopped to see whether the bird would catch one. I had to wait but a very short time. The kingfisher plumped like a shot down into the water, disappeared for a moment, and came up with a good-sized chub in its bill. I expected, of course, to see the bird fly away home with its catch, but instead of that it flew to the side of the creek, and to my surprise laid the chub on the ground in front of a snake that I hadn't noticed before. It was the water snake I had hit with the stone the day before. It was not dead, but had been unable to move away from the spot where the stone had crippled it. As the kingfisher laid the fish in front of the snake, the latter seized it and proceeded to gorge it. The kingfisher flew back to its limb, went to fishing again, soon caught another fish, and flew away with it to its nest.

"Now a half-witted man couldn't have helped but understand what this all meant at a glance. The wounded snake, unable to move, and consequently unable to get anything to eat, had been discovered in its sad plight by the kingfisher, and the kingfisher, being a tender-hearted bird, had taken pity on it, and was feeding it to keep it alive until its wound healed and it was able to do for itself again. This touched me, and I resolved to let the snake alone and see what the outcome of the incident would be. I didn't get back on the creek again for three or four days after that, and when I got down to where the snake had lain it was gone. Of course I had no means of knowing what had become of it, but naturally concluded that it had recovered and gone away.

"While I stood there the kingfisher alighted on the dead limb again, and sat there as motionless as a knot, watching for a chance to catch a fish. A kingfisher fishing is always an interesting sight to me, and so I waited again to see the result of this vigil. I had to wait a good while this time, for the bird was evidently intent on big game. While he sat there watching, a fish-hawk appeared, high up, circling around over the creek, looking for a dinner himself. By and by the kingfisher's opportunity came. He shot into the water, came out with a nice trout and started for home. I didn't know whether the fishhawk had had his microscopic eye on that trout or not, but if he had, he didn't intend to be done out of it by the kingfisher. The latter had gone scarcely a rod when down on him the fish-hawk pounced and a lively but short struggle for possession of the trout ensued. The kingfisher finding the fight too hot for him, dropped the trout. It fell on the ground, but before the hawk could fasten his talons in it a snake shot out of the bushes like a flash, grabbed the trout and shot back out of sight in the bushes again. As soon as the kingfisher dropped the trout it flew back to the dead limb and went to fishing again. I never saw anything surprised quite as much as that hawk was when he saw the trout disappear in the bushes. He hovered over the spot a minute or so, as if he couldn't believe his eyes, and then sailed away.

"Well!" said I to myself. "That wise old snake just lay low and got the best of both of them!"

"I was about to start on again, when I saw a movement in the bushes at the foot of the tree the kingfisher was on. I looked, and out came the snake with the trout in its mouth. It paused a moment at the foot of the tree, and then climbed it. The snake made its way out on the limb where the kingfisher was sitting, looking very disconsolate, and touched the bird on the side. The kingfisher turned quickly around, looked surprised for a moment, and then took the trout the snake handed over to him, and flew away home. The snake went back down the tree and disappeared in the bushes.

"It was all plain enough to me then. The snake was the one I had wounded and the kingfisher had been good samaritan to, and it had taken this opportunity to show its gratitude to the kind-hearted bird. From that minute I changed my opinion of snakes, for I felt that I had never known them before.—N. Y. Sun.

THE FEROCIOUS TIGER.

Proof That He Kills More Men Than Any Other Animal.

The point of view from which the lion or tiger looks on man is perhaps not so far removed from that of the non-carnivorous creatures as might be supposed. Man is certainly not the natural food for any animal—except for sharks and alligators, if he is so rash as to go out of his native element into theirs—and if the item "man" were subtracted from the bill of fare of all the carnivora they would never want a meal. The notion of the natural attitude of a lion to a young lady—

When as that tender vergin he did spye,
Upon her he did run full greedily,
To have at once devoured her tender corpse—

is still popular, but hardly correct. More probably the lion would get out of the way politely—if we may judge by the pacific behavior of those in our last explored lion-haunt. Mashonaland Georges Leroy's contention for the natural afinity, or semi-sympathy, which should exist between man and intelligent hunting animals is no doubt partly reasonable. Leigh Hunt was unpleasantly struck by the incongruity of the notion of being eaten by wild beast, "the hideous impracticable fellow-creature looking one in the face, struggling with us, mingling his breath with ours, tearing away scalp or shoulder blade." But the "fellow-creature" is not nearly so impracticable as he is supposed to be. More human beings are probably killed by tigers than by any other wild beast, except by starving wolves. Yet this is what Sir Samuel Baker has to say on the subject: "There is a great difference in the habits of tigers. Some exist on the game in the jungles. Others prey especially upon the flocks belonging to the villages. A few are designated 'man-eaters.' These are sometimes naturally ferocious, and, having attacked a human being, may have eaten the body, and thus acquired a taste for human flesh; or they may have been wounded on more than one occasion, and may have learned to regard man as a natural enemy. But more frequently the 'man-eater' is a very old tiger, or more probably a tigress, that, having hunted in the neighborhood of villages and carried off some unfortunate woman, has discovered that it is far easier to kill a native than to hunt jungle game."

As a rule, the tiger is only anxious to avoid men, and it is noticed that in high grass tigers are more dangerous than in forests, because in the former they cannot be seen, neither can they see, until the stranger is close upon them. An ancient instance of the opposite behavior is that recorded of the new colonists of Samaria, where the lions attacked "and slew some of them." A curious inversion of this experience occurred when the islands in the Brahmaptura, which were swarming with tigers, were first cultivated. The natives, mainly by the aid of traps set with a bow and arrow, killed off the tigers so fast that the skins were sold by auction at from eight annas to one rupee apiece. In this case the tigers were the first aggressors by carrying off cattle. But it seems evident that there exists no a priori reason, founded in natural antipathy, why man and animals, if we could reconstruct a "state of nature" in which we could put civilized, not savage man, should not dwell together in profound peace, or at least in such peace as obtains between accidental neighbors. The only ground for quarrel that seems inevitable is the everlasting one between the shepherd and the wolf, and that, after all, is a question, not of prejudice, but of property.—London Spectator.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

How a Young Man Revelled in That Delicacy.

The man or woman who has once eaten homemade strawberry shortcake can never become reconciled to the yellow-hued precursor of dyspepsia which is served in most New York restaurants as strawberry shortcake. The number of persons who remember the strawberry shortcakes that their mothers used to make is surprisingly large, and they keep bobbing up every now and then in indignant protest against the miscalled strawberry sandwiches that are served in the average lunch room. One young gentleman who acquires city habits with suspicion, and loyally clings to the recollections of his boyhood, almost worried himself sick over the fact that nowhere could he find homemade strawberry shortcake. Like many another unfortunate, he has no home; he boards. A few days ago, however, he chanced to meet a friend of his schoolboy days, a young married woman, who informed him that she was living on Staten Island, her husband and herself being the happy possessors of a whole house. Into her sympathetic ears the young gentleman poured his strawberry shortcake grievance, and supplemented the woeful narrative by describing how his mother used to make that delicious pastry. Imagine his delight when the young woman said:

"Why, that is just the way I make a shortcake. You must come and eat one with us."

"One! A dozen!" exclaimed the young man ecstatically. "Let me furnish the berries and you make the shortcakes." The next day being Saturday, this young man sent several quarts of the finest strawberries that he could find over to the house of his Staten Island friends. On Sunday he reveled in strawberry shortcake. Had it hot and juicy for dinner and cold for tea. It was like recalling one of the days of long ago.—N. Y. Times.

It Yields Best Returns.

Totling—Do you know which is the most profitable metal to work?

Dimling—"No; which is?

Totling—Printer's zinc.—Detroit Free Press.

THE FARMING WORLD.

TWO GARDEN FENCES.

They Are Good and Simple Without Being Expensive.

While we strongly advocate the use of the least amount of fencing that can be made to answer for the garden or the fruit farm, yet, when there is no alternative but to have a fence, let us have a good one. At the side or rear end of a town lot a tight fence is usually required to cut off the back yard from other back yards. Instead of the ordinary board fence with straight top, one made after the pattern here shown (Fig. 1), affords relief to the eye among so many straight topped fences and is less inviting to boys who climb

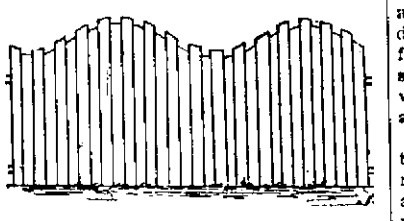


FIG. 1.—LIGHT BOARD FENCE FOR BACK YARD.

and play on fences. In any event, the back yard fence should be mantled with climbers of several kinds. Ampelopsis and climbing lonicieras are fine for this purpose. Where a cow is kept on a farm, it is often a matter of convenience to have a few dozen panels of fence that

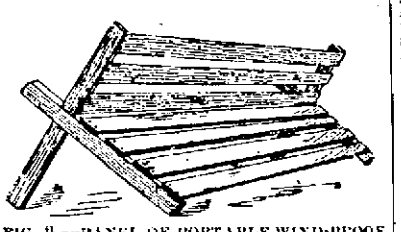


FIG. 2.—PANEL OF PORTABLE WIND-PROOF FENCE.

can be used in improvising a temporary pasture lot. The form of panel shown in the illustration (Fig. 2) has the important merit of being wind-proof—that is, the wind cannot overturn it, as it can other styles of portable fence. Its construction is so simple that no directions other than the engraving will be required.—American Garden.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

NEVER keep a young tree out of the ground after it arrives from the nursery. The greatest misfortune that can happen to a young tree is to expose its roots to dry winds. If not ready to plant it in its proper location let it be "held in," by covering the roots well with moist earth.

FOR fleas on animals wash them with a solution of quassia chips. To destroy insects in pig-styes close the door to the shed and burn sulphur therein. When sulphur is burned in any close apartment the result is not only destructive to all kinds of insects and vermin, but also to all bacteria, fungi, etc.

IN California it is found that peach stones burn as well as the best coal, and give out more heat in proportion to weight. The stones taken out of the fruit that is tinned or dried are collected and sold at the rate of fifteen dollars a ton. Apricot stones also burn, but not so well as peach, and do not command so good a price.

TWO BILLION dozen of eggs are used in the United States each year, and the consumption of this article of food is rapidly increasing. There seems to be no business in which one can embark with more certainty of not being crowded out than that of egg producing. It will be a long time before the supply catches up with and passes the demand.

BECAUSE a calf is willing to help itself along by eating grass is no reason it should be left to shift for itself on that. Milk and meal will pay a good profit, if given to the calf in addition to grass. In fact, we hold that the grass should be simply a supplemental food. Milk is the natural food of a young calf. If the fat is taken out replace it by oilmeal.

CULTIVATOR teeth may be too deep. The cultivator is intended to loosen the top soil only. When the teeth go down as far as the plow they often do as much damage as plowing, breaking roots that should not be disturbed, as is often the case when corn is cultivated. Keep the soil loose on the top and thus provide a mulch or covering to the roots.

DAIRY IMPLEMENTS.

To Keep Them Clean and Sweet Requires Constant Watchfulness.

Glass in the dairy is seldom used in large quantity, but even when fitted in cans for gauges they are liable to get broken and make endless trouble. The thermometer is the only glass implement aside from parts of testing machines that meets our approval. As for wood in many parts of dairy machinery—as churns, paddles, butter-prints, etc.—it is a necessary evil to be tolerated, not encouraged. We have known dairies, excellent in other appointments, that used wooden covers for pans that alone and unknown to the owner caused nine-tenths of all the trouble that came to the butter. If you do not believe this, take any of the wooden implements in use in the dairy a long time, carry it out into the open air far enough from the dairy for your lungs to get full of fresh, pure air, and then carefully smell the old wood and see if you cannot detect the odor of old butter in it. From constant use cream gets spilt upon the wood and the oil sinks into it, and to such an extent that no amount of scrubbing can remove it, and heat with time renders butter-oil extremely rank. If this old odor comes in contact with fresh cream that cream is sure to absorb the odor to its great injury. Such wooden covers should be entirely abandoned and sheets of tin or galvanized iron substituted, if covers must be used. With the churn and butter-worker the only remedy is constant scrubbing and watchfulness.—The New Dairy.

DRIFTING FARMERS.

They Must Cultivate an Interest in Their Work by Application.

The dead fish may float down the stream but only the live one is capable of moving up the stream against the current. Not only energy is required but persistency of purpose. No man will do any good at farming who is in the notion to-day of following this business and to-morrow in the notion of some other business. Mark the man who has such a disposition and you will see that he is half his time doing nothing, and when at work many times he is performing labor that will be none or but little profit to him; one who scorns the idea of book farming, as it is sometimes called, as all humbuggery, and scrub stock as good as blooded, that when a farm starts down you cannot stop it. A man may follow some other calling and at the same time be a good farmer, but he will at the same time have a lively, active interest in his farm.

It is a common saying: "Jack at all trades and good at none," but there are men following two other professions and at the same time making farming pay. Interest causes attention, interest causes its application in a proper manner. But it is as difficult to acquire an interest in farming where it is not already enlisted by a sense of the value and importance of this occupation, as it is to labor patiently and persistently without such interest. But an interest can be attained by proper cultivation. One can by force of will confine himself and his attention to farming, its pleasures and its profits, and thus acquire a love for all the branches of farming which will give an interest which will grow and strengthen as time runs on. Then if you are on the farm, most especially if you are young, strive for this interest, cultivate a love for farming, love work for its sake and the pleasure it gives, then will rise that interest that will prompt that energetic industry that will turn all it touches into gold.—Western Rural.

ALL KINDS OF CHUTES.

No Progressive Farmer Will Build a Barn Without Them.

The pioneer plan of throwing the hay and straw out of the shed window or barn door, and then scattering it about for the stock, is quite done away with in modern farming. In Fig. 1 is shown a portion of a barn interior, beneath which is a basement for the horses, cattle and sheep. They are reached through the door *e*, which opens on a stairway, and the hay is thrown down through the chutes, directly to the mangers, or in a large rack, as desired. At *a* one of the chutes is thrown open. The door is hinged at the bottom, and when open,

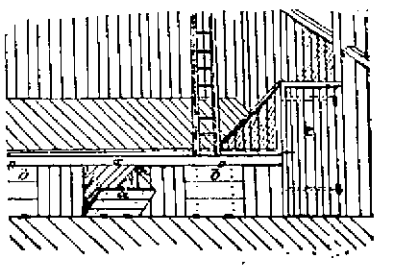


FIG. 1.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF SECTION OF BARN INTERIOR.

the top is retained at a certain angle by the strap *h*. Wooden buttons hold the doors closed, and thus prevent a draft from below.

In Fig. 2 several other plans are shown, that at *a* being simply a hole in the floor, with a hinge door to fit it; that at *m* is a hole with a curbing. It

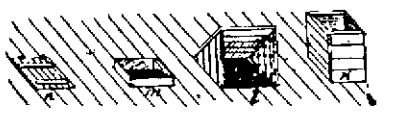


FIG. 2.—VARIOUS FORMS OF CHUTES.

may be provided with a hinged cover. The plan at *l* may also be provided with a door. At *k* is a box or bin holding several bushels. It has a chute leading down into the basement, from which grain or chopped feed, placed in the box above, may be taken as needed through an arrangement similar to that used in all flouring mills, a hopper bottom with slide door.—American Agriculturist.

Cure for Hog Cholera.

The old remedy for hog cholera is again being recommended. This is burned corn. It is something like Charles Lamb's story of the way the Chinese discovered roast pig. Some children happened in playing to set the house on fire, and a litter of pigs in the house was roasted. The parents, on their return, were in a sad state of mind because of the loss of their home and effects, until the old man smelt the roast pigs, which were dug out of the ruins, and made a delicious feast. Thereafter the fashion of burning down, or up, the houses to roast the pigs became so prevalent as to call for penal laws to prevent it. And in some such manner the burning of the corn is a useless thing to do, for a few wood ashes is an equally good and effective remedy. At least the long experience of hog feeders in the west has proved that a feed of ashes now and then, or the use of charcoal, or even soft mineral coal, which pigs will eat greedily, has been a most effective preventive of this disease.—Colman's Rural World.

Instinct or Reason in Bees.

There is a question in the minds of most bee-keepers whether or not the acts of the bee are governed by instinct. On this subject the Phrenological Journal takes the position that the acts of bees are governed by intelligent thought. To prove this it cites the fact that bees gather honey only in climates subject to wintry weather. If our bees are taken to Australia, where the summers are perennial, they learn in a few years to store up no honey, gathering it only as they need it for sustaining life. The only way the Australian can get honey is to import queens from cold countries every few years, they not having learned that the storing up of honey is unnecessary.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Was He Murdered?

John C. Donavan was drowned in the lower lake at Pewaukee and his body was recovered the next day. The circumstances attending his death are very suspicious. He was perfectly sober when he left the landing in a rowboat and the lake was still as a mill pond. Every indication points towards murder. His face was terribly mutilated, which might have been done by fish, but as his shirt was stained with blood, that theory loses force. When last seen he had considerable money on his person, but none was found on his body. It is not known where his home is.

Dropped Dead.

Mrs. F. Malmberg, mother of Sebe Malmberg, one of Ashland's jewelers, dropped dead in Liverpool while on her way to this country to visit her son. She was walking down from the hotel to take the steamer for America when she dropped to the sidewalk and expired almost instantly. It is presumed that heart disease was the cause of her sudden demise.

Say He Was Murdered.

The coroner's jury at Eau Claire, in the case of William Anderson, a wealthy contractor, whose body was found in the Chippewa river, has returned a verdict of murder by unknown persons. Friends of Anderson say he may have had as much as $50,000 on his person when he was killed.

Found an Artesian Well.

While some workmen were engaged in paving the street in front of the Congregational church at Appleton they discovered an artesian well which was piped to within a short distance of the surface. The well was drilled forty years ago by the late Reeder Smith and was 125 feet in depth.

A Horse Electrocuted.

A trolly wire of the electric railway at Janesville slipped off the pole and struck a telephone wire, burning out a number of instruments. One wire was on the ground, and a horse belonging to James Burns got entangled in it and was killed by the electric current.

Think They Have a Murderer.

The West Superior authorities have captured a man whom they believe is John Nelson, wanted for the murder here four years ago of John Carlson. Identification will not be positive till Deputy Sheriff Wickstrom shall have passed upon him.

Revenue Collections.

The internal revenue collections for the western district of Wisconsin reported from Washington for the fiscal year ended June 30 were $500,000—an increase of $100,000 over the corresponding period of 1891.

The News Condensed.

The republican state convention will be held in Madison August 17.

Henry Dixon, of Janesville, while drunk was killed by a railroad train in Beloit.

Myron Griffey, 5 years old, was fatally bitten by a shepherd dog on a farm near Janesville.

The Barchlay mill dam at Stevenstown, La Crosse county, was washed away by the recent heavy rains.

The first prize at the Racine academy declamation contest was won by Margaret Clark, of that city. There were eight contestants.

Frank Jassimer, a young farmer living near Appleton, had one of his feet so badly mangled by an iron rake that amputation was necessary.

Joseph Hickey, who robbed a number of places at Hartford, was tried and convicted at West Bend and sentenced to two years in state prison.

Edward Dupee, who was injured last winter by a hose cart toppling over upon him at Ashland, has brought action for $1,000 damages.

Herman Tracket, living near Cedar lake, Washington county, has been adjudged insane and committed to the Northern insane asylum.

The late extra session of the legislature cost $4,000.

The 10-months-old child of Edward Zimball was killed by the cars at Sheboygan.

Constable James Diamond, charged with abusing a sick woman named Amelia Supancic, at Milwaukee, has been sued for $5,000 damages.

The next convention of the United Danish societies of America will be held in Racine in September, 1893.

In a quarrel at Waukesha over an unpaid board bill, Anton Vogt shot and killed August Zilke.

Grand Chancellor H. A. George, of the Wisconsin Knights of Pythias, instituted a lodge at Iron River.

Miss Dora Leppla, of Greenville, Outagamie county, is so affected by a frog felon that she may lose a hand.

A fleet-footed Rock county girl will try to run half a mile while a trotter is going a mile at the Caledonian games next month in Janesville.

While a party of young ladies were out boat riding on the Mississippi at Alma one of the number, Miss Lottie Weissmiller, of Menomonee, was drowned.

Rev. Sabin Halsey, of Milwaukee, married nine couples on the Fourth. He was at it all day, but the work netted him $49 in fees. Mr. Halsey had already married thirteen couples since July 1. In June he spliced twenty-eight, and in May twenty.

Emila Burman, aged 11 years, was struck by lightning at Green Bay and instantly killed. She was the only daughter of Mrs. Lena Burman, a widow.

W. H. McMahone, who had a notoriously bad reputation in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, was shot and instantly killed in a saloon brawl at Fifield.

Louis Nekkelson, a lumberman, whose home was in Chippewa Falls, committed suicide in a horrible manner near Stillwater, Minn. As a train approached that point he kneeled across the track and was cut to pieces by the cars. He was about 45 years old.

A CLOUD BURST.

And Floods of Water Deluged Cincinnati and Other Towns.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—A cloudburst struck the city at 3:30 p. m. Friday. There was a perfect deluge of water and a violent wind coming from the west prevailed for half an hour. It passed directly through the city, unroofed several houses and broke down the wires generally. The fence around the ball park was laid flat. One end of the Banner brewery was torn off and the upper part of an adjoining house wrecked. At Fourteenth and Central avenue the roof of William A. Ward's house was torn off. It fell on Ward and caused injuries that will result in death. At Sixth and Lock a baby named McMillan was caught by a falling roof and fatally crushed. These are the only serious accidents. The storm jumped across the river and did much damage in Covington and Newport in the way of partially unroofing houses and leveling fences. Continuing up the river it lifted a lumber pile at Bellevue into the river. At Epworth Heights camp ground, near Loveland, the lightning did great damage to the grain. Henry Emerson's little child was probably fatally shocked, its shoes being torn off. The mother was also struck and remained unconscious for an hour. There were various narrow escapes during the storm. Ernest West was blown quite a distance from the top of a lumber pile on West Liberty street and severely but not dangerously hurt. A tree fell across the horses attached to a street car on Freeman street, killed one horse, stopped the car and demonstrated a narrow escape to the passengers.

BASEBALL.

Standing of the Leading Organizations for the Week Ended July 16.

The following tables show the number of games lost and won by the clubs in the various baseball organizations, each being now engaged in its second championship series:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
New York	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	2	0	1.000
Baltimore	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
Cincinnati	1	1	.500
Louisville	1	1	.500
Boston	1	1	.500
Cleveland	1	1	.500
Chicago	0	2	.000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000

WESTERN LEAGUE.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Columbus	6	2	.750
Minneapolis	3	2	.600
Kansas City	6	5	.545
Indianapolis	4	5	.444
Omaha	5	7	.417
Toledo	5	7	.417

ILLINOIS-INDIANA LEAGUE.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Rockford	13	11	.542
Joliet	13	12	.520
Rock Island-Moline	11	11	.500
Jacksonville	9	12	.429

WISCONSIN-MICHIGAN LEAGUE.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Oshkosh	16	10	.615
Ishpeming-Negaunee	20	13	.606
Menominee	16	12	.571
Marquette	15	18	.455
Marinette	12	19	.387
Green Bay	12	19	.387

TILLMAN REPENTS.

He Returns from Canada and Makes Good His Defalcations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18.—Maj. William Tillman, ex-cashier of the defunct Falls City bank, who went to Canada ten months ago after having wrecked the bank by misappropriation of $40,000 of its funds and using a widow's trust fund of $15,000, has returned. The money which he took has been made good, and the indictments against him were dismissed about two weeks ago. Maj. Tillman will take his family somewhere and begin life anew.

Americans Lost at St. Gervais.

GENEVA, July 15.—It is reported that several Americans were staying at St. Gervais at the time of the flood and landslide which overwhelmed the village and caused great loss of life. The hotel in which the American visitors are said to have been located was among the buildings demolished. The register has been found in the ruins, but the soaking to which it was subjected has made the writing illegible, so that the names and addresses of the guests cannot be determined.

It Killed Her.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Saturday Annie Carpenter, aged 22 years, an inmate of a house of ill-repute on Pine street, died suddenly from the effects of excessive cigarette smoking. The woman smoked three packages of cigarettes inside of two hours and heart failure ensued.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 18.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4 00	@	5 20
Sheep	4 00	@	5 50
Hogs	5 90	@	6 30
FLOUR—Fair to Fancy	3 15	@	4 40
Minnesota Patents	3 85	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	85¼	@	86¾
Ungraded Red	75	@	90½
CORN—No. 2	51½	@	55½
Ungraded Mixed	50	@	62
OATS—Mixed Western	31	@	37½
RYE—Western	71	@	78
PORK—Mess	12 00	@	13 00
LARD—Western Steam	7 47½	@	7 50
BUTTER—Western Creamery	15	@	21½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Shipping Steers	$3 15	@	5 75
Cows	1 75	@	3 50
Stockers	2 05	@	3 70
Feeders	3 30	@	3 95
Butchers' Steers	3 60	@	4 10
Bulls	2 00	@	3 75
HOGS—Live	5 40	@	5 95
SHEEP	4 20	@	6 10
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@	20
Good to Choice Dairy	12½	@	18
EGGS—Fresh	12½	@	13
BROOM CORN—			
Hurl	5½	@	7
Self-working	4½	@	6
Crooked	2	@	3½
POTATOES—New (per brl.)	1 50	@	2 50
PORK—Mess	11 70	@	11 75
LARD—Steam	7 15	@	7 17½
FLOUR—Spring Patents	4 10	@	4 50
Winter Patents	4 25	@	4 40
Bakers'	3 00	@	3 40
GRAIN—Wheat, August	76½	@	77¼
Corn, No. 2	48½	@	49½
Oats, No 2	30¼	@	30½
Rye, No. 2	65	@	65¼
Barley, Good to Choice	50	@	57
LUMBER—			
Siding	13 00	@	23 00
Flooring	25 00	@	36 00
Common Boards	13 50	@	13 75
Fencing	12 50	@	16 50
Lath, dry	2 65	@	2 75
Shingles	2 25	@	2 75

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Steers	$3 50	@	5 50
Texans	2 30	@	3 85
HOGS—Fair to Choice Heavy	5 00	@	5 50
Mixed Grades	5 10	@	5 85
SHEEP	4 00	@	4 50

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Common to Fancy	$3 55	@	5 50
Westerns	2 75	@	3 75
HOGS	5 67½	@	5 77½
SHEEP	4 00	@	5 00

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—In 1891, says Stahl und Eisen, Germany imported from Sweden and Norway 148,030 tons of iron ore, of which 52,089 tons went to Westphalia and 85,-941 tons to upper Schleswig.

—The daily capacity of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company is 15,-300 barrels; of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, 10,500; of the Washburn-Crosby Company, 10,000, and of the Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company, 3,650.

—The microscope has revealed many wonders, among others that the common catarpillar has 4,000 muscles in his body; that the drone bee's eyes each contain 1,300 mirrors, and that the large prominent eyes of the brilliant dragon flies are each furnished with 28,000 polished lenses.

—Tobacco has been cultivated, with more or less success, in southern Queensland for many years, the duty on imported leaf being thirty-five cents, and upon manufactured tobacco seventy-five cents per pound, while the local article pays no duty. There are ten cigar factories in the colony.

—The amount of whalebone taken annually does not now much exceed 200,000 pounds. The largest of this is taken by the whalers sailing out of ports on the Pacific coast. A few years ago the amount taken reached as high as 500,000 pounds, annually, and in some years it went above these figures. The price has gone up from 50 cents a pound to $6 wholesale.—Boston Transcript.

—In Russia there are 750,000 acres planted to sunflowers. One variety has small seeds for the production of oil; the other has larger seeds, and is used for consumption, like our peanuts. The average yield is 1,350 pounds per acre, and the seeds sell at one and one-half cents per pound, the farmer's income being $20 per acre.

—The total area cultivated in England in 1891 was 48,170,473 acres, as against 48,045,755 acres in 1890. The cereal crops in 1891 covered 9,443,509 acres, as against 9,574,349 acres in 1890; green crops, 4,510,653 acres in 1891, and 4,554,145 acres last year; hops, 56,145 acres, against 54,555 acres; small fruits, 50,137 acres, compared with 46,733 acres in 1890.

—A scientist states that in the course of about 6,000,000 years from now the forces at work on the earth will have completely leveled its surface, so that there will no longer be hills or valleys, continents or distinctive oceans. All the land will have been washed down into the sea, which will then cover all with a watery mantel and render impossible any life except that which can exist without dry land.

—M. Lipmann has terminated, for a time, his experiments at La Sorbonne in obtaining colored photographs. He has succeeded in getting four, which are to be presented to the Academy at the next sitting. One represents a fragment of a painted glass window, with four colors; the second a basket of oranges; the third two flags, those of Russia and and France; the fourth a superb macaw. The colors are most brilliant, but the learned experimentalist grieves to say that he cannot yet master the reproduction of several colors, but hopes for success by means of that all-powerful aid perseverance.—Philadelphia Record.

—Many tons of beeswax are imported to his country from tropical and subtropical parts of this continent and from Spain. Much of this comes from Cuba, where a tropical vegetation supports and employs an enormous number of bees. Much of the Cuban wax comes in great masses shaped like the frustrum of a pyramid, and weighing from sixty-five to seventy pounds each. In spite of the fact that various substitutes for wax have been discovered, it is still used in great quantities in the manufacture of candles, especially for ecclesiastical use. Much of it, too, is used in the manufacture of wax lay figures, not only for museums and the like, but for milliners and mantua makers.

—It is now reported that an efficient anecdote for poisoning by carbolic acid has been discovered by an Italian tailor who swallowed by mistake thirty grammes of carbolic acid. Dr. Morett, of Ancona, using a rubber sound, immediately introduced by slow degrees into the patient's stomach a strong solution of sulphate of soda, which forms with carbolic acid a harmless mixture. In an hour's time the patient, who had been in a most critical condition, began to revive, the pulse became better and the respiration improved. Inhalations of ammonia were then used to hasten up the process, and little by little the poisoned man rallied so much that an emetic, followed by a dose of lime water, finished the cure.

A Rural Directory.

"My little man, can you tell me where Mr. Sanford lives?"

"Thir?"

"I say—are you well enough acquainted with the neighborhood to direct me to Sanford's?"

"No, thir."

"Do you know anyone that could?"

"Thir?"

"I say—do you suppose there's anyone close by who could show the way?"

"No, thir."

"Can you say anything but 'thir' and 'no thir?'"

"Thir?"

"I say—do you want to make ten cents?"

"Yeth, thir."

"Well, whose house is that yonder?"

"Parth an' Marth."

"Who is your father?"

"Thir?"

"Here's your dime now; what's your pa's name?"

"Tham Thanfud."—Puck.

Cause for Condolence.

Mrs. Plainfield (proudly).—And who would have thought that I should ever be the mother of a poet?

Her Neighbor (misunderstanding).—O, well, I wouldn't worry about that! He'll have better sense when he gets a little older.—Puck.

Merely a Suggestion.

"A contented ass, as the Portuguese say, enjoys a long life," said Hicks.

"Why don't you make use of the fact to get a low premium on your insurance policy?" asked Cynicus.—Brooklyn Life.

CHILDREN'S EYES.

Parents Can Not Be Too Careful Regarding Them.

The constantly increasing near-sightedness among school-children, and the very general need and use of glasses, ought to suggest to us whether or not we are sufficiently careful of the conditions affecting the eyes of the young. Do we see to it that the books they read and those they study are of a clear and large type, requiring no straining or forcing of the vision; and do we encourage a large and open script for their handwriting? Do we see to it that our school-houses are built with a view to the falling of the light in the right way for the children's safety? Do we have the lights at home so regulated that no blaze shall produce blindness and no dimness make sight difficult? Do we make sure that the child holds his book at the distance which gives a correct focus, that he holds his body properly in relation to his book or work, that he looks off frequently, thus changing the character of the demand on the eye, and that he is not allowed to continue long in any efforts requiring the too intent use of his eyes? Do we keep ourselves on the lookout, too, for the first indication of feebleness or strain, in order that artificial aids may be resorted to in season to prevent any positive evil? That precaution is wise is evident from the fact, if we look for it, that in those living in what we call the natural life—that is, without books or fine work—there is very little trouble with the eyes where the condition of good bodily health otherwise are maintained. Of course, where there are unclean methods of life, like those in crowded Oriental cities, ophthalmia of various degrees is to be expected; but the free roamer of the desert, the dweller of the forest, the sailor on the seas, they who oxygenate the blood in constant currents of fresh air, and live wild lives that train the eyesight upon far distances, have little or no trouble with that eyesight. The eyeless fish of dark underground lakes are a perpetual example of the atrophy that takes place through non-use of an organ; but just as fatal an atrophy can result from its over-use—that is, from undue strain and effort—and too much attention can not be given to the prevention of such possibilities. We may hate to put glasses on the fair free faces of children, but their future comfort is of more importance than the pride of our eyes in them; and it may be a burden to give the constant oversight that the prevention requires in other directions, but as we chose to assume that burden in the beginning, we have no right to shirk one of its responsibilities, and there is none of the physical responsibilities of more weight than the care of their eyes.—Harper's Bazar.

That Spelled It All.

Hunker—This girl I am going to introduce you to is wealthy, but she can't play the piano.

Skidds—Good enough! That is vastly in her favor.

Hunker—But she persistently tries to.

Skidds—Say no more. Postpone the introduction indefinitely.—Detroit Free Press.

A Considerate Husband.

Husband—I never rebuke my wife except in two cases.

Friend—What are they?

"In the first place, I am rude to her when she reproaches me."

"And under what other circumstances are you rude to her?"

"Well, when she doesn't reproach me."—Texas Siftings.

A Western Triumph.

The wonderful progress of Chicago in the manufacturing field during the past decade has proved a genuine eye-opener to Eastern people, and many of her own citizens while dimly conscious of her growth in this respect are not fully alive to the immense benefit which accrues to the city by the gradual location of great manufactories in her vicinity. In every day lines such as packing, milling and kindred industries Chicago has long been acknowledged the "King Bee," but it will surprise most people to learn that in the manufacture of musical instruments also, the largest factory in existence is located in Chicago. Nevertheless it is a fact that Lyon & Healy turn out more goods annually than any similar factory in the world. Last year their output was upward of 100,000 musical instruments and this year judging by the increase thus far the result will be considerably greater. The instruments made by them include Pianos, Organs, Harps, Guitars, Banjos, Mandolins, Drums and band instruments, and the quality is so far superior to the European product, that the consumer cheerfully pays more money for the home-made article. To the thinking mind it is a real pleasure to know that our people have made such remarkable progress in this artistic line, and to the Western man particularly it is a matter of pride to know that to his section belongs this high distinction.

"NO TIME like the present," as the burglar murmured when he grasped little Eva's birthday clock.—N. Y. Truth.

Short Line to Spokane.

On July 10th the new extension of the Great Northern Railway to Spokane, Wash., began train service from Havre, Mont. For the present mixed trains run, but about August 1st regular through service will begin from St. Paul and Minneapolis. New equipment will be put on. The line is the shortest, with lowest grades and best roadway, to eastern Washington. Puget Sound will be reached before the close of the year.

THE only way it pays a person to be his own lawyer is to keep his own counsel.—Philadelphia Times.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

LOVE makes the world go round—also the young man, about seven nights in the week.—N. Y. Herald.

Dates for Homeseekers.

Aug. 30th and Sept. 27th half fare harvest excursions to Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. 600 stations reached by the Great Northern Railway from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior in connection with eastern lines. Ask your nearest railway agent for tickets via the Great Northern, or write to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for particulars and publications.

THERE is no way of reaping permanent success in this life without giving an honest equivalent for it.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

IT'S the shoe man who enjoys meeting people who put their foot in it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Appeal for Mercy.

If you have any regard for your physical welfare, have mercy on your bowels, cease deluging them with drenching purgatives and relax them without pain with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Subdue with it, too, malarial and liver complaints, kidney and rheumatic ailments, dyspepsia and nervousness.

IN a race-course picture the jockeys contribute the mountin' scenery.—Boston Courier.

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE old woman who "lived in a shoe" evidently had neighbors who kept hens.

THE evils of malarial disorders, fever, weakness, lassitude, debility and prostration are avoided by taking Beecham's Pills.

THE motto of the socialistic mechanic—Hate hours work.—Boston Transcript.

IT is positively hurtful to use ointment for skin diseases. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

"HANDS UP!" exclaimed Old Time, sternly. And the frightened clock tremblingly struck twelve.

THE toddy is the stirring event of the toper's existence.—Dallas News.

HEALTH TID-BITS save weak, nervous men. $1; trial 10c. Ohio Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

MOST anything can be forgiven easier than selfishness.—Ram's Horn.

THE Ram's Horn is published at Indianapolis, Indiana, at $1.50 per year.

"HELP! Help!" as the lady cried after the hired girl left.—N. Y. Truth.

THE professor of astronomy in a college mess-room is looked upon as a star boarder.

S.S.S. CURES MALARIAL POISON

Nature should be assisted to throw off impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so promptly, or so safely as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then decided to try S.S.S. A few bottles of this wonderful medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever.

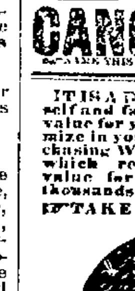
J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.



LEWIS' 98 % LYE

POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED)

The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO. Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

LYON & HEALY, 64 Monroe Street, Chicago. Will Mail Free their newly enlarged Catalogue of Band Instruments, Uniforms and Equipments, 400 Fine Illustrations, describing every article required by Bands or Drum Corps. Contains Instructions for Amateur Bands, Exercises and Drum Major's Tactics, By-Laws and a Selected List of Band Music.

CANCER AND TUMORS CURED; no knife; Book Free. Drs. GRATIGNY & NORRIS, 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

YOU WANT TO GO EAST.

LAKE SHORE

WE WANT YOU TO GO.

Send for Complete List of Routes and Rates for SUMMER TOURS and full information concerning Train Service.

C. K. WILBER, Western Pass. Agent, CHICAGO.

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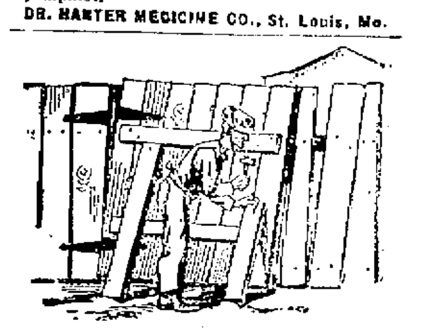
DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, that tired feeling absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force.

LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, find a safe, speedy cure. Returns rose bloom on cheeks, beautifies Complexion.

Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send us 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.



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Health, wealth and happiness by owning a "CHARTER OAK" STOVE. None other will bring you such a maximum of contentment and comfort, nor do its duties as well or as economically.

Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED 15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies. No starving, no inconvenience and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send 6c. for circulars and testimonials. Address Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

THA'S CURE for the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Guaranteed. Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, $1. THA & CO., Chicago.

NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PENSIONS Due All Soldiers if disabled. $2 fee for increase. 26 years experience. Laws free. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati, O.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A. N. K.—G. 1405.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

ACORN STOVES AND RANGES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY.

A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing. Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

(ALSO THE WINNING TICKET.)

For President—
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

For Vice-President—
WHITELAW RIED,
of New York.

For Governor—
MAJ. W. H. UPHAM,
of Marshfield.

(Subject to Nomination by Rep. State Convention)

Editorially Speaking:

The devil loves a cheerful liar.

Cleveland is still hunting a campaign manager. After he is selected the manager will go still-hunting for votes.

Joe Chapple's Ashland Press has quit booming Joe Quarles for governor. Upham is a stronger man.

Cleveland is a free trader, but doesn't dare admit the fact.

Senator Upham was a real soldier. He could carry Wisconsin.

Free Cuban iron ore and free Canadian lumber, with lower wages for our own citizens engaged in the production of these articles, is the best the democratic party has to offer to Wisconsin.

Labor has rights, too; Carnagie should arbitrate with his men. It is the American way and the manly way.

Summer was half gone this year before spring came.

Chicago is ready to cry: "A plague on politics!" With dirty streets, half paved—alleys reeling with rottenness and the germs of a mighty pestilence and water system polluted, the young giant on the shores of Lake Michigan is helpless in the hands of the politicians, who, whether of one party or another, have used the public funds for their own purposes, and have spent the enormous municipal income that, properly administered ought to have made a model city, in assuring their party's continuance in power. It seems to be the curse of great cities—especially of great American cities, that the magnificent opportunities for plunder that their revenues offer, corrupt even well-intentioned partisans.

Carter H. Harrison, the most fantastic demagogue of his day, wants to be mayor of Chicago again. He betrayed his party two years ago, and his party will not forget it. Carter Harrison will never be mayor of Chicago again. He better fix his thoughts on heaven.

Wisconsin's summer resort towns will do a smashing big business next year when the overflow from Chicago's big fair strikes them.

A Milwaukee paper says that Upham will support Spooner if the latter shall be nominated for governor. The vital essence of news is lacking in this statement. The paper might as well have said that heaven is for the good; no one ever thought of denying either proposition. Upham always supports his party's nominee. It is a part of his nature to be loyal and if the party sees fit to nominate Upham for governor, the leaders of the organization in Wisconsin will be sure to remember these facts. A man who is loyal to his friends is mighty apt to have loyal friends.

The sowing of the seed was late and the circumstances attendant and succeeding thereto were not auspicious, and yet the reports from the state indicate that Wisconsin seems likely to have better crops this year than is the rule. Wisconsin was set down on the map just in the right place for good crops.

At the Lake, Etc.

Behold ye glorious summer girl
Returneth to the land again;
From north and south and east and west,
At ancient custom's stern behest,
Cometh this peerless, priceless pearl,
To cheer ye summer man.

George Peck is serving his last term as governor of Wisconsin. He will be renominated, but he will not be re-elected. It is easy for the novice to make a scratch shot either in billiards or in politics, but the odds are long that he won't be able to repeat it.

A good sample of democratic government is to be seen in Milwaukee, where contracts for all city work are parceled out to a democratic ring—a sort of Tammany Hall without the name.

Henry Payne would have made a successful chairman of the republican national committee had he been able to take it and give it the attention the place will demand. It is not fair to say that he declined it because of hostility to the president, and no fair minded person who understands his position in the business world would say it. Mr. Payne, as director, manager, or president of many corporations engaged in developing public enterprises is one of the busiest of men. Loyalty to party is commendable, but when a man has to choose between his party and his own health he ought to be permitted to choose the latter without criticism.

"Tom" Carter will make a splendid national chairman. He has energy, business foresight, a good general knowledge of all portions of the country, plenty of money and the prestige of success in his own state. Carter did as much as any other one man to insure President Harrison's renomination.

For chairman of the democratic national committee we suggest the name of Vilas, of Wisconsin.

If the democrats have votes enough to elect the next United States senator from Wisconsin, will they send Bragg, the chronic office seeker, John Johnston, the note shaver, or John L. Mitchell, the heir of his father's millions?

Some of Wisconsin's republicans profess to think that no one but a politician can carry this state. Wouldn't a business man do as governor just once? Mr. Upham can poll as many if not more republican votes than any politician who does not want the office but who might be prevailed upon to run just "to save the party."

The Wausau paper which thinks "the people want another chance at McCord" is about right. They will have it too, and will improve it by again giving the Ninth district an influential member of congress to replace one whose most arduous and conspicuous achievement has been the instructing of his private secretary to mail Henry George's free trade speeches to his constituents.

ONEIDA COUNTY LAND AND ABSTRACT CO

Complete Abstract of all Lands in Oneida County.

A General Land Business Transacted

Office in Court House.

RHINELANDER. WISCONSIN

Lake View House.

CHAS. WILSON, PROP.

Day and week board at reasonable rates. A first-class house in every respect. Headquarters for Michigan men

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Scientific American

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Merchants' State Bank.

CAPITAL, $50000.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Sell exchange on all European countries. Tickets to and from Europe on all steam boat lines.

D. CONOVER. L. F. PORTER. H. P. PADLEY

Conover, Porter & Padley,
ARCHITECTS.

Pioneer block, Madison, Wis. Knight block, Ashland, Wis.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance

EXCHANGE.

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from $100 to $500 each
Also many of the Finest Business Sites.
Time given purchasers who intend building.
Time given purchasers who intend buying.
Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co, Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban, and others.

• • • LOANS • • •

I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

- - INSURANCE - -

I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world, and mae a specialty ' of writing Eire Insurane at Equitable Rates.

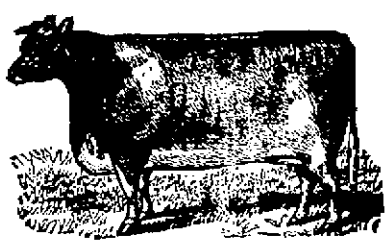
- - ABSTRACT - -

The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

Office on Davenport Street. PAUL BROWNE.

The New North-$1.50

F. A. HALLET & CO.,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT,

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.

THE NORTHWESTERN

Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute

is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section which is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated at.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KIETH,
Rhinelander, Wis.

E. G. SQUIER

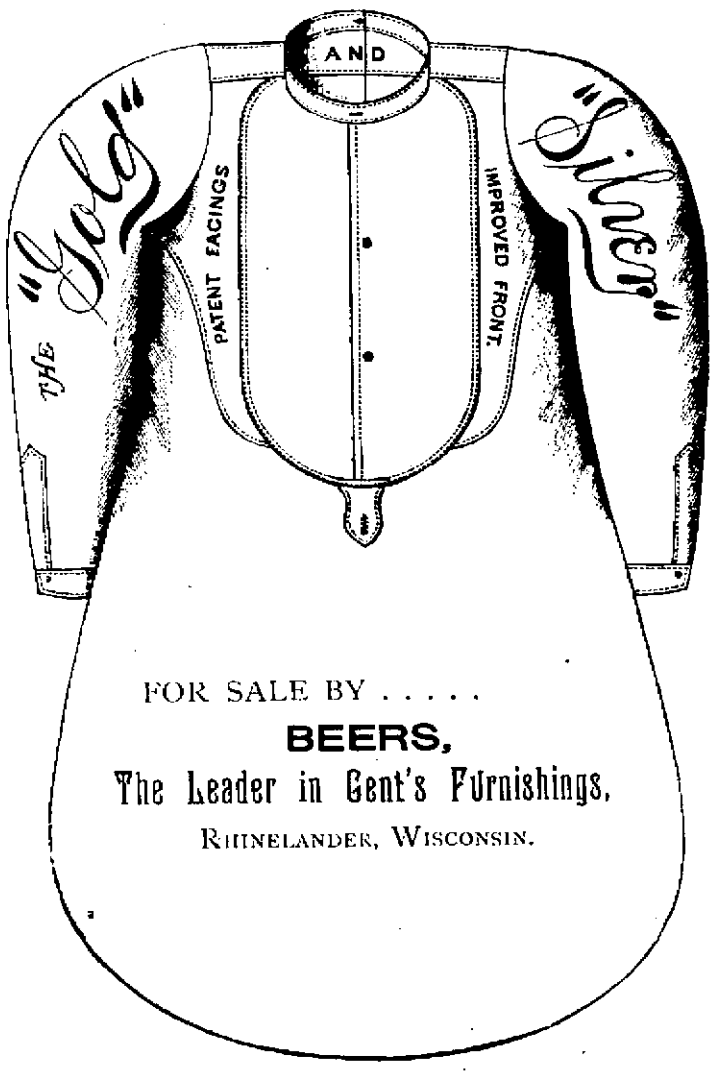
—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Etc.,

Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Fausts' Block. Rhinelander, Wisconsin



FOR SALE BY . . . . .
BEERS,
The Leader in Gent's Furnishings,
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

The Price Tells. The Quality Sells.

J. B. SCHELL,

Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

The Giant Sleigh Man'fg Co.

—Manufacturers of—

Wagons and Sleighs.

General Blacksmithing

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

We Also Have an Expert Horseshoer.

J. Weisen's

Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with seasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usual-found in a provision store. Potatoes at wholesale or retail. Give us a call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

C. KRUEGER,

THE LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER

Crayon,
India Ink,
Oil, Water Colors
and Paste! Portraits
A Specialty.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room!

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooning, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET. RHINELANDER, WIS

THE NEW NORTH.

Published Thursday of each week by

The Rhinelander Printing Company.

GEO. W. BISHOP. WM. C. OGDEN.

Subscription price, in advance.....$1.50
If not paid in advance..... 2.00
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.
Local notice 10 cents per line, first insertion. cents for each subsequent insertion.
Address all communications to
THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
Rhinelander, Wis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Treasurer.....G. H. Clark
County Clerk.....E. P. Brennan
Sheriff.....L. Merikle
District Attorney.....A. W. Shelton
County Judge.....J. W. McCormick
Register of Deeds.....D. S. Johnson
Clerk of Court.....Inge Sturdevant
Supt. of Schools.....A. D. Prideaux
Surveyor.....T. Lennon
Municipal Judge.....Paul Browne
Coroner.....J. Jewel.

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Son Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30 Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

Catholic Church.

SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at 3 P. M. REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.

Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:00 P. M. Sabbath school at 11:45 a. m., after morning service. REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor

German Lutheran Church.

SEQVICES twice a month. Also Sunday school. REV. J. DEJUNG, Pastor

Baptist Church Calendar.

SUNDAY.

Public Service and Sermon.....11:00 a. m.
Sunday School.....12:00 m.
Song and Praise Service.....6:45 p. m.
Public Service and Sermon.....7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY,

Young Peoples' Meeting.....7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY.

General prayer meetin.....7:30 p. m

All are invited. All are welcome.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 232. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of each month at hall in Brown's block.
E. B. CROFOOT, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adjt.

I. O. O. F.

ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at hall every Monday evening.
H. P. Morrill, Sec. F. A. Hilderbrand, N G

D D FELLOWS' CAMP.

PELICAN EMCAMPMENT, No. 18. Meets 2d and 4th Thursday of each month.
E L Dimick, chief patriarch. R Bastian, scribe

F. & A. M.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, meets first and third Tuesdays in every month in the postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. W. W. Fry, W. M.

K. OF P.

Chanbeau Lodge No. 73. Holds regular meeting Friday nights in opera house block.
E. G. Squier, K. of R. S. J. R. Snyder, C. C.
Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.

S. OF V.

W. T. Myles' Camp, No. 95, Wisconsin Division S. of V., U. S. A. Meets at G. A. R. hall on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
W. W. Carr, Capt.

C. K. OF W.

Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last Sunday of each month at 4 p. m., at Good Templars' hall.
Rev. N. July, Rec. Sec. J. N. Kennan' Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Collections *sharply* looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Attorneys-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

A. W. SHELTON
Attorney-at-Law,
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections a Specialty.

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor
RHINELANDER, WIS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.
Office in Gray's block.

C. S. McINDOE, D. D. S.
Dental Parlors,
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KEITH
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Brown's Block.
RHINELANDER, - - WISCONSIN.

FIRST NATIONAL.
Bank of Rhinelander.
Rhinelander, - - Wisconsin
DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Best Protection for Funds.

Oneida House.
Thos. Crowley, Prop.
--First-class Hotel in Every Respect,--
Headquarters for Commercial Men. First-class Sample Room. Rates $1.50 per day.

LOCAL TIME TABLES

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.

NORTH BOUND

No. 2—Limited.....4:18 A. M
No. 12—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation arrives.....3:00 P. M

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 15—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M
No 11—Accommodation.....10:45 A. M.
No. 4—Limited.....11:40 P. M

GEO. H. STOGH, AGENT.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

TRAINS WEST

No. 2—Mail and express.....10:12 P. M.
No. 87—Passenger.....7:35 A. M local between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 21—Freight and Accommodation.....9:47 A. M

TRAINS EAST.

No. 86—Passenger.....6:27 P. M local between Pennington and Cameron Junction
No. 4—Mail and Express.....3:25 A. M
No. 22—Freight and Accommodation.....5.45 P. M
No. 2—Makes good connections for M. & N. Ry at Pembine.

Nos. 2 and 4 daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Nos. 2 and 87 make close connection at Bradley for Tomahawk. No. 86 and 87 make close connection at Cameron Junction to and from points on Omaha Ry. No. 21 makes good connections for points on C. M. & St. P. Ry. via Hemford Junction.

Smoke The Famous Cigar. 1y

Campaign badges at Leonard's. *

Lots in Keenan's addition for sale by Carr & Eby. *

Look over Leonard's stock of campaign badges. Several varieties to select from. *

Anyone wishing to purchase a good cook stove at a bargain can do so by calling at this office.

Republican and Democrat campaign emblems for sale at Chris. Leonard's book store. *

Exchange your old organ for a nice Chickering, Chase Bros. or Schaeffer piano; a full line at Peter Egloff's jewelry store.

3 Leaders { Chickering, Chase Bros. Schaeffer. } Pianos.
BAERENROTH & Co., Gen'l Agts.

The Wabash Screen Door Co. will deliver pine wood for summer use at 75 cents per load. Orders taken at office. No orders accepted without the cash. tf

The Cover block on Stevens street will be finished and ready for occupancy August 1. There will be two store rooms or shop rooms well finished with handsome plate fronts, hardwood floors, for rent at easy rates; also two offices on the first floor and three on the second floor. Water in the building, and all wood work inside and outside will be recinated with fire-proof liquid recinate so that it will be impossible for any part of it to burn. Apply to
PAUL BROWNE, Agent,
or to J. Cover, Ashland, Wis.

Literary Notes From the Century Co.

Prof. David P. Todd, of Amherst College, will describe in the August Century an ascent of Fuji-san, the sacred mountain of Japan. His expedition was one of several which have been made possible by the bequest of a wealthy and eccentric Boston gentleman, who left a fortune of $200,000 to a board of trustees with discretionary power to employ it in establishing and maintaining an astronomical observatory on some mountain peak. The fund is now managed by the Harvard College Observatory, and experimental research has been conducted at high altitudes in different parts of the globe in order to show the precise nature of the improved conditions of vision, and to ascertain the best location for the mountain observatory.

Woodruff.

E. J. Glendenning was at Wausau last week and Rhinelander this week on business.

W. Villemont spent Sunday with friends at Wausau.

Clarence Harney has accepted a suitable position with Barker Lumber Co. at Delavan, Wis., and will leave for there Monday.

Woodruff is by no means on the decline. There are several parties looking over the ground for mill sites, and it is expected a new mill will be erected in a short time.

Swenson & Markee have erected a large new building and will stock the same with dry goods and groceries in a few days.

The blueberry crop is almost ripe and everybody is getting ready for the harvest. The crop promises well.

Mrs. E. J. Glendenning and daughter Mable have just returned from an extended visit with relatives and friends at Minneapolis.

Ed. Rudolph, of Tomahawk Lake, s on our streets to-day and speaks highly of Tomahawk Lake.

Henry Anderson, foreman of the Mississippi River Logging Co. at Trout Lake, went to Rhinelander this morning on business. This company is putting in a large dam in Manitowish river.

Mr. Best, teamster for Mississippi River Logging Co., recently while watering his four horse team at Round Lake, threw some water remaining in the pail near one of the horses, which frightened the team causing them to jump into the water and drown. There was plenty of help at hand but the water being so deep it was of no avail.

Lots for Sale

Cheap and on long time.
tf D. B. STEVENS & SON.

A Good Sized Deal.

Brown Bros. Lumber Company have sold their entire season's cut of uppers to the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company of Boston. The amount of the deal is about fifty thousand dollars.

Races Ironwood, Mich., July 27-29, 1892.

For the above named occasion the Lake Shore Ry. will sell return tickets from Rhinelander to Ironwood at the rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 26 to 29 inclusive. Limited to return until July 30, '92.

Pianos and Organs.

Baebenroth & Co., general agents for the Chickering, Chase Bros., and Schaeffer pianos, will make this city their permanent headquarters and distributing point for this territory and will always carry in stock a full line of the above instruments in their warerooms at Egloff's jewelry store.

S. of V. Officers.

The following are the new officers of the local Sons of Veterans' camp: A. C. Blitch, captain; E. L. Dimick, senior vice-commander; W. W. Carr, junior vice-commander; F. R. Reed, 1st sergeant; C. C. Bronson, quartermaster; R. W. Fish, sergeant of the guard; A. M. Rogers, color sergeant; Henry Osborne, chaplain; George Fennig, picket guard.

$25 Reward

will be paid by the Fish and Game Protection Association of Northern Wisconsin to any person who will make complaint and furnish evidence to secure the conviction of any person of the offense of fishing with seins, gill nets or taking fish with spears, traps or dynamite or killing game out of season. The above reward will be paid for each conviction.

Dated Rhinelander, Wis., July 1, '92.
E. B. MORLEY, Pres.
C. W. GUILDARGER, Sec.
M. W. SHAFER, Treas.

A Military Company.

Some talk has been indulged in recently concerning the idea of organizing a company of militia in Rhinelander and joining the state troops. There are plenty of young men in this city who would make acceptable militiamen, and who would no doubt find the discipline and drill of a militiaman both pleasant and profitable. Whether or not the company could be admitted to the state guards is a question not settled. If they could not the organization would hardly be advisable.

Before Starting on a Journey

a person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickets and best service. If you contemplate a trip to or from Milwaukee, Chicago and points East and South and Ashland, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and points North and West, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central Lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's Latest Drawing Room Sleepers, elegant Day Coaches and Dining Cars of latest design, convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance.

For tickets, time tables, berth reservations, etc., apply to
J. N. ROBINSON, D. P. A.
Milwaukee, Wis.
or to JAS. C. POND,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agt.
Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis.
July 5th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 22d, 1892, viz:

Magdelehne Hilber, H.E. No. 6,265 for the N.E. ¼ S. W. ¼, and Lot 3. Sec 30 T. 37, R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

J. E. Hilber, Casper Faust, Lewis Miller, of Rhinelander, Wis., and Ben Hilber, of Marathon City, Wis. E. B. SANDERS, Register.

July 14-6t-aug. 18

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis.
July 5, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 20th, 1892, viz:

Oscar E. Klein, H. E. No. 6,246 for the W ½ N W ¼ and Lot 4 Sec. 19, T. 37 N. R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Louis Goetsch, John Labby, Henry Martin, Charles Williams, of Rhinelander, Wis.
E. B. SANDERS, Register,

July 14-6t-aug. 18

Foreclosure Sale.

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY

A. L. ROWE, guardian, etc., plaintiff,
vs.
HANS C. JOHNSON, et. al, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 27th day of April, 1892, for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred Twenty-five and 40-100 ($5,825.40) Dollars, damages and costs, I shall on the 23d day of July, 1892, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the office of Paul Browne in the village of Rhinelander, in said County of Oneida, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder the mortgaged premises described in said judgment of foreclosure and sale, as follows, to-wit: Lots One (1) and Two (2) in Block Fourteen (14) of the original plat of the village of Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wisconsin, which property I shall so sell as aforesaid for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, with costs of sale.

Dated June 4th, 1892. LON MERICKLE,
June 9-7t-July 21 Sheriff.

Are You Going to Build?

- - - IF SO - - -

Look Over **M. H. GREENLY'S** Prices on

Sash, Doors, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Screen Doors, Kitchen Utensils

GASOLINE STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ETC.

Opera House Block **Rhinelander, Wis.**

My Dear when I send you up town to buy groceries I want you to go where I tell you. The 40c tea you get at Jewell's is as good as this you paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge dairy butter in ten pound firkins.

Butter is down and quality is better.

Call and see me if in need of any.

Have you ever used Duluth "Imperial" flour? Guaranteed to give satisfaction where all others fail.

Try it. Car just in.
W. S. JEWELL.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.

AMERICA'S

Greatest • Furnishers

317 to 327, GRAND AVE., MILWAUKEE.

THE CAREFUL MAN

Must be careful always. It is useless to save your money and hide it in your boots, then to throw it at every noise you hear. If you should save your money to buy furniture and listen to Tom, Dick and Harry, who say, "We can sell you furniture cheaper than Lappen because he depends $50,000 a year for advertising and of course some one has to pay for this." Yes, that's true. Lappen pays for all this.

Lappen sells twenty times more furniture than any other furniture house in the state. Then why shouldn't Lappen spend twenty times as much in advertising?

"The proof of the pudding is the eating."

$16.50 Chamber Suits for $14.00
17.50 Chamber Suits for $15.50
20.00 Chamber Suits for $17.50
25.00 Chamber Suits for $21.00
27.50 Chamber Suits for $23.50
33.00 Chamber Suits for $28.00
35.00 Chamber Suits for $31.00
37.50 Chamber Suits for $33.50
$42 Chamber Suits for $38

We pay the freight to any point within 150 miles of Milwaukee.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of

Lumbermen's • Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Central Market, STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH AND GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade. Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,
CRANE, FENELON & CO.,
—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

J. R. BINDER,
(Successor to D. L. JENKINSON & CO.)

Will Close Out, For 30 days only, at **COST** An Immense Assorted Stock of

WATCHES
Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.

In order to make room for an Entire New Stock.

This Great Sacrifice Sale will only last 30 Days, and all should see the Bargains.

Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules are of great value.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure hives.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.

JAMES G. DUNN'S
City Dray Line.
Will attend promptly to any business in that line.

W. D. HARRIGAN
—DEALER IN—
Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand,
Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick
Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood etc. Orders by mail promptly attended. Office in Harrigan's Block.

Ripans Tabules: best liver tonic.
Ripans Tabules: a standard remedy.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

THE largest town clock in the world is in the tower of the university at Glasgow, Scotland. The clock weighs about a ton and a half and has a pendulum weighing 300 pounds.

ANDREW CARNEGIE is a Scotchman by birth. He was born in Dunfernshire, Scotland, in 1835. His father came to America and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., when Andrew was 10 years old. He has since then been an American.

HARRISON will be in the sixtieth year of his age in August. Cleveland is in his fifty-sixth year. Weaver is in his sixtieth year. Bidwell will be in his sixty-fourth year in August. All of the four candidates are gray-haired. Three of them are full bearded, and the other two wear mustaches only.

THE Salton lake in the Colorado desert, which was supposed to have come to stay last year, has disappeared, but a sea of verdure and underbrush now reaches to the line of inundation. The change has added to the irrigation boom, which has been such an excitement of late in the far west.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., has adopted the single tax. It has no license tax. Last January it abolished the personal property tax, and a few days ago the town board of commissioners passed a resolution exempting improvements from taxation and laying the sole burden of taxation on the value of the land.

THE largest artificial stone in the world forms the base of the Bartholdi statue of liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York harbor. This immense stone was made from broken trap rock, sand and American cement. Five hundred carloads of sand and over 20,000 barrels of cement were used in manufacturing the monster.

THE city of St. John's Newfoundland, has been warned again by a general conflagration that a great collection of wooden buildings is unsafe. St. John's had some public structures and churches of which it was justly proud, but they were surrounded by frame dwellings and stores and have suffered as in the great fire of 1846.

THE new Pasadena observatory on Mount Wilson, a peak on the Sierra Nevada range, which is the property of Harvard university, will soon rival the attractions of the famous Lick observatory at Mount Hamilton, on the Coast range south of San Francisco. Mount Wilson is 6,500 feet high and the observatory itself has a forty-inch telescope with a considerably larger lens than that of the Lick instrument.

THE building for manufactures at the Paris exposition, the greatest of its kind up to that date, covered thirteen acres of ground. The building for the same class of exhibits at Chicago covers over thirty acres and, including galleries, the floor space will be over forty acres. There is to be a world's fair at Berlin in 1898 and another at Paris in 900, but it is doubtful whether either will equal the Columbian exposition in this particular.

THE mace of the house of representatives consists of a bundle of thirteen ebony rods entwined and bound together with silver bands. The thirteen ebony sticks represents the thirteen original States of the union. They are surmounted by a globe of silver, upon which the hemispheres are traced, while a silver eagle with outspread wings is perched upon the summit of the globe. It was made in 1841 and weighs twenty pounds.

OUTSIDE the Greek cemetery at Athens, on a little hillock, there is a simple white marble cross erected over the grave of Dr. Schliemann, the great archæologist. On the cross are the words, in gold, "Henry Schliemann," but at present nothing else beyond this inscription. But there is scaffolding around the tomb, and an imposing marble cenotaph is to be placed there by direction of the widow of Dr. Schliemann, who shared so ably in his labors of research.

THE bullion department of the great Bank of England is nightly submerged in several feet of water. This department is connected with the manager's sleeping rooms, and an entrance cannot be effected without setting off an alarm near the person's head. If a dishonest official during the day or night should take even as much as one from a pile of 1,000 sovereigns the whole pile would instantly sink and a pool of water take its place, besides letting every person in the establishment know of the theft.

MRS. LOGAN is said to be the historic woman who drank out of a finger-bowl to save the feelings of an embarrased guest from Podunk, and the statement, if true, proves the claim of her friends that she is the most courteous woman in Washington. No such sacrifice to politeness has been made since Lord Chesterfield drank, without wincing, and with words of praise on his lips, the glass of vinegar that a thievish butler had substituted for the prime old vintage the host intended to set before his expectant guests

A PHYSIOLOGICAL observer says that women have a larger proportion of brown eyes than men. He also finds that the color of the eyes in children does not become fixed until they have arrived at about the age of ten. It has been pointed out by an investigator that when both parents have eyes of the same tint the chances are forty to four that the eyes of their children will develop the same color as they grow up, and that when the parents have eyes of different colors the chances are fifty-five to forty-five in favor of brown as against blue or gray eyes in their offspring.

THE FIRES GOING.

The Carnegie Company Prepares to Start Its Works.

Laborers, Provisions and Bedding Have Been Placed in the Mills—Strikers Surprised and Disappointed, But Peaceable.

GETTING READY FOR WORK.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 18.—The strike is fast settling down to a question of endurance and resources. At least this is the way the leaders talk, and Chairman Hugh O'Donnell, of the advisory board, gave it out officially Saturday afternoon that the Carnegie Steel Company could put as many non-union men in the works as it wished and no violence would be offered by the strikers to prevent it. Moral suasion is to be the cry from this time forward.

More non-union men, to the number of thirty or forty, were put at work in the Carnegie mills Saturday without the knowledge of the strikers, and, hence, without protest of any sort from them. This makes from eighty to ninety men now at work. Manager Frick declares that he will have the mills running by the middle of the week and that the backbone of the strike is broken. The strikers did not know until Saturday morning that non-union men were actually at work inside the fence, and when they did they had little to say about it.

Notices have been posted in conspicuous places of the intention of the company to start the mills on Thursday. Old employes are invited to return to their work before that date, after which no applications will be received from them. The new men are confidently expected before the formal opening of the works on Thursday, but the strike leaders do not believe that any of them will be introduced until after it is seen how many applications for work have been made by the old men.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 18.—George W. Rutter, a steelworker wounded in the riot of July 6, died at the Homeopathic hospital Sunday. He was 49 years of age and leaves a family. Edward Speer, a Pinkerton man of Chicago, who was at the West Penn hospital, died at midnight. This makes eleven deaths resulting from the riot at Homestead.

WIPED OFF THE MAP.

The Island of Sangir, One of the Philippine Group, Reported Gone.

SYDNEY, July 18.—Rumors have reached here from Timor that there has been a volcanic eruption on the island of Sangir, one of the Philippine group, and that most of the inhabitants have been killed. A native from the Talatee islands, who landed at Selangen four weeks ago, brought a remarkable story to the effect that several other natives had just returned from a voyage near Sangir. They had intended to land on the island, but were prevented by the mountains belching forth smoke and fire. They reported that the "whole island was on fire." The water along the coast was full, they said, of half-burned wreckage, pieces of houses, and charred bodies. The whole population, estimated at about 12,000, seemed to have been swept into the sea or burned, as not a living soul was to be seen. Streams of lava were still flowing toward the shore, showing that the activity of the volcanoes had not abated.

Death of Col. George W. Manypenny.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Col. George W. Manypenny died Friday at his residence near Bowie, Md., aged 84. He was born at Uniontown, Pa., in 1808, removed to Ohio about 1830, and during his residence in that state was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs by President Pierce and served on Indian commissions under Presidents Grant, Hayes and Garfield. He was general manager of the public works of Ohio for seventeen years and also editor of the Ohio Statesman from 1850 to 1862.

Fifteen Hundred Buildings Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—A series of great fires is reported from the Philippine islands at Marong June 3. Two hundred buildings in the business section were destroyed. At San Miguel de Mayumo fire broke out in two districts of the town, causing great damage. At Balauga, June 6, 1,500 buildings were destroyed, leaving 9,000 persons homeless and destitute. Other fires occurred at Juan Mandola and Manban during the month.

Wants a Divorce at 70.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.—Samuel Sawyer, a prominent grand army man and minister, now publishing a weekly paper in Indianapolis, has begun suit in the Grant circuit court for divorce. The allegation is abandonment. Both are about 70 years old and well known all over the state.

Stole a Large Sum.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 15.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train No. 2, southbound, was held up by a gang of masked robbers at Adair, I. T., last night. The robbers secured the contents of the safe of the Pacific Express Company ($40,000) and made good their escape.

Vote Unanimously for Diaz.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 18.—All the electoral colleges so far as heard from all over the republic have cast their votes unanimously for Diaz for president for four years from December 1, 1892. Magistrates of the supreme court are also reelected.

Blew Down Iowa's State Fair Building.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 16.—A severe storm of wind and rain Thursday night did considerable damage to standing grain in this vicinity. The large amphitheater and other buildings on the state fair grounds were destroyed.

The Failure Record.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 190, as compared with totals of 176 last week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 274.

GATHERING OF BAPTISTS.

Thousands of Delegates in Attendance on the Meeting at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—Incoming trains add to the host of people who had come to attend the first annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America. When the convention was called to order not all of the expected delegates—over 5,000—had arrived, but to-day will probably see the whole number present. The first session held Thursday evening was devoted to welcoming addresses and responses. Rev. Frank L. Wilkins, of Chicago, the general secretary, read the annual report of the board of managers. It reviewed the work of the board and showed the union's great progress. There are in all 3,500 local unions in this country.

The following national officers were elected, and the afternoon session closed with state and provincial rallies: President, John H. Chapman, of Chicago; vice presidents, Rev. J. B. Cranfill, of Dallas, Tex., Thomas Urquhart, of Toronto, Ont., Frank Harvey Field, of New York city; recording secretary, R. P. Y. Pierce, of New Jersey; treasurer, J. O. Staples, of Chicago.

DETROIT, Mich, July 16.—Rev. Everett D. Burr, of Boston, who is the possessor of a rich baritone voice, led the half hour song service which opened the convention of the Young People's Baptist union yesterday morning. Then came the salute of flags, one of the most inspiring spectacles of the session. Each state had a flag and each flag bore a motto. The banners were carried by little misses of Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 18.—The visitors and delegates to the national convention of the Baptist Young People's union of America opened the last day of their stay in this city with an early morning prayer meeting led by C. J. Spenceley, of Boston. Most of the pulpits were filled Sunday morning by distinguished pastors of the Baptist denomination in attendance upon the convention, and the delegates and visitors divided themselves among the different churches. At 3 o'clock a praise meeting was held, at the conclusion of which a discussion was held on "The New Century of Missions."

Resolutions were adopted condemning the liquor traffic for the want, degradation and vice which results from it, declaring that it enters the domain of the civil government and seeks to bestow even the chief magistracy at auction to whoever will bid the highest subserviency to it, and calling upon all Christians to use their influence and energies to bring about its speedy extermination.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

Candidates Who Will Strive to Secure Seats in the Lower House.

PARAGOULD, Ark., July 15. — The democrats of the First district yesterday nominated P. D. McCulloch for congress.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 15.—The republican convention of the First district yesterday nominated Arthur P. Twineham, of Gibson county, for congress.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 15.—The republicans of the First congressional district yesterday nominated Capt. B. B. Dovener, of Wheeling, for congress.

THOMSON, Ga., July 15.—The democratic convention of the Tenth district yesterday nominated John C. Black for congress.

JOLIET, Ill., July 15.—The prohibition congressional convention for the Eighth district yesterday nominated Norman Kilburn, of Ottawa, for congressman.

OTTUMWA, Ia., July 15.—John F. Lacey, of Oskaloosa, was nominated for congress by the republicans of the Sixth district yesterday.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 15.—The republican convention yesterday nominated Dennis Flynn, of Guthrie, for congress.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 16.—H. C. Snodgrass has been renominated by acclamation for congress by the democrats of the Third district.

Dilke Elected.

LONDON, July 16.—Sir Charle Dilke has been elected in the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, receiving 5,360 votes to 2,942 for the tory candidate, Mr. Wemyss. This means the resumption of a brilliant parliamentary career which was suddenly cut off less than ten years ago by the scandal in which Sir Charles became involved with the wife of Donald Crawford.

Cholera Quickly Fatal.

LONDON, July 18.—The epidemic of cholera is not of so highly infectious a character as former outbreaks. Very few persons are attacked in proportion to the population but the disease is quickly fatal. The disease is raging with extreme virulence among the workingmen of Tsaritzin, where many of them have died twenty-four hours after they were attacked.

Effect of Pork Inspection.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It is stated by the department of agriculture that the inspection of meats, and especially pork, by the officers of that department under the act of March 3, 1891, has had the effect of adding at least one cent a pound to the value of hogs marketed since the withdrawal of foreign prohibition, which resulted from the enforcement of the act.

Hop Bitters Company Dissolved.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—An order was filed in the county clerk's office Thursday dissolving the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company. Asa T. Soule made his fortune out of the medicine, drawing a salary, as president, of $15,000 a year. The assets were not more than $2,000 and the liabilities about $40,000.

They Need Aid.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16.—It is reported that, owing to the floods, hundreds of people are starving and will speedily perish in Sumter and Marengo counties, this state, unless aid is soon given.

Linoleum Factory Burned.

CLEVELAND, O., July 18.—The factory of the Western Linoleum Company at Akron, O., burned Sunday. Loss, $100,000, fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Work of the Lawmakers at the National Capital.

A Daily Summary of the Proceedings in the Senate and House — Bills Passed and New Measures Introduced.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The sundry civil appropriation bill and the amendment to close the fair on Sunday were discussed in the senate yesterday. A resolution was adopted favoring arbitration in labor troubles and to provide for a labor commission.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The world's fair bill appropriating $5,000,000, with the Sunday closing amendment and the amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor attached, was passed in the senate yesterday by a vote of 51 to 14.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was passed in the senate yesterday. The bill appropriates $5,000,000 for the World's Columbian exposition with a Sunday closing restriction, but the amendment against the sale of intoxicants was rejected. A bill was introduced to authorize retaliation for certain unjust discrimination by the dominion of Canada against the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In the senate yesterday the conference reports on the legislative, the navy, the army and the fortification appropriation bills were agreed to.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The last of the appropriation bills—that to supply the deficiencies for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—occupied about one-half of Saturday's session of the senate. All the amendments reported by the committee on appropriations were acted upon and the bill was then opened to general amendments. Only a few such, however, were offered up to the hour when, by general consent, the bill went over till to-day.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In the house yesterday the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In the house yesterday a resolution that the Stewart silver bill be taken up was defeated by a vote of 136 yeas to 154 nays.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The conference reports on the diplomatic and naval appropriation bills were agreed to in the house yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In the house yesterday all the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill were non-concurred in except the one relative to the world's fair, action upon which was set for the 19th. A resolution was passed extending the temporary appropriations for the government until July 30.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In the house on Saturday the world's fair appropriation was the subject of debate during the entire session.

A WIND-SWEPT CITY.

Hamilton, O., Suffers from the Effects of a Tornado.

HAMILTON, O., July 16.—At 3:40 p. m. Friday a terrific windstorm swept over the northern portion of this city, causing great destruction. It approached from the west, and first struck the pulp-mill of the Louis Snider's Sons Company on North Second street. The entire west end of the building was blown in. The bricks and timbers fell on five men who were working in the pulp-room. The roof was torn to pieces and carried some disance. Two of the five men received fatal injuries and the others were seriously hurt. Smokestacks were blown down at the Niles tool works, Gordon pump works and Black and Clauson's shops. Snider company's loss will reach several thousands. Much small damage was done to houses throughout the city.

SWEPT AN OHIO TOWN.

A Tornado Demolishes Twenty Dwellings and Seriously Injures Many Persons.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 15.—The most destructive tornado which ever visited this section of the country struck the southeastern portion of this city, the residence portion, Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock and completely demolished about twenty residences and partially ruined over a hundred more. But two persons are possibly fatally injured but the loss in property is appalling. A conservative estimate places the loss at between $100,000 and $200,000.

Crops Destroyed.

BOONE, Ia., July 16.—A terrific wind and rainstorm passed over this region Thursday night, doing a great amount of damage. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, while the water fell in torrents at the time. The storm lasted over an hour, flooding everything and raising all the water courses. In this city trees are uprooted in all parts of town From the country comes news of damage to crops, wheat and oats being badly lodged and corn leveled. Many fields of oats are completely destroyed and corn on low lands washed out.

Jumped Over Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 15.—Noble Kennedy, of Buffalo, aged about 19, committed suicide by jumping over the American falls at Niagara Falls yesterday. He left a card saying disappointment in love was the cause.

Killed by Lightning.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—Three persons, names unknown, were killed by lightning during a hailstorm in Lac qui Parle county Thursday, and Paul Hunzicker was killed in the same manner near Cottonwood.

Lost a Valuable Package.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 16.—A package containing $60,000, intrusted to the care of the Adams Express Company, was lost in the transit somewhere between New York and this city.

Carter Is Chosen.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, has been elected chairman of the republican national committee.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending July 18.

Burlington (Ia.) police have raided and closed up the saloons.

Emma Snow, waiter in a Denver hotel, has fallen heir to $400,000.

At Spencer, Ky., lightning struck and killed James Wills and Annie and Mary Connor.

The wool crop of Montana will aggregate from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds this year.

Francis P. Loomis, lieutenant governor of Connecticut in 1878-9, died at his home in Hartford.

Peter Daniels (colored) was hanged Friday at Atlanta, Ga., for the murder of Silvia Tyle, his mistress.

Julien Moseley (colored) was lynched by a mob at Halley, Ark., for assaulting his 7-year-old stepdaughter.

At Kokomo, Ind., John G. Coombs died, and Mrs. Coombs, while taking a last look at the remains, fell dead.

The four young sons of Christopher A. Ball were drowned in the river near Princess Anne, Md., while bathing.

John Johnson, a farmer living near Hartford, Mich., committed suicide because he had trouble with his family.

John W. Babcock, ex-mayor of Meadville, Pa., dropped dead in the Commercial hotel at that place, aged 52 years.

Thomas Herman, a mechanic of Racine, Wis., quarreled with his wife and went into his cellar and hanged himself.

The Michigan democratic state convention for the nomination of a state ticket will meet at Grand Rapids August 17.

Cal Parks (colored) was hanged at Caldwell, Tex., for murdering Mrs. Jessie McDonough and her 7-year-old stepson.

Gen. James A. Cunningham, superintendent of the United States soldiers' home at Chelsea, Mass., died at the age of 62 years.

John C. Quincy, a lawyer, shot his wife and himself fatally at Grand Rapids, Mich. He was thought to have been insane.

All except eighteen of the British elections have now been held, and Gladstone is sure of a majority of forty for home rule.

The Cunarder steamer Aurania beat the Alaska, of the Guion line, in a race from Queenstown to New York, 2 hours and 15 minutes.

The funeral of Cyrus W. Field took place at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and the remains were taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for burial

It has been decided to celebrate at San Diego, Cal., on September 28 next the 350th anniversary of the discovery of San Diego bay.

Charles Blackman was hanged at Greensboro, N. C. The execution was private. Blackman murdered his wife early in the spring.

A waterspout near Four Mile Creek, Kan., did a great deal of damage to property, and many horses, cattle and hogs were drowned.

Rev. H. D. B. Mulford, of Syracuse, N. Y., who was elected as president of Hope college at Holland, Mich., a short time ago, has declined.

Eleven cars were demolished in the wreck of a meat train Friday on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road near Fayette, Ia., caused by a broken truck.

Two trainmen were probably fatally injured and twenty-seven loaded freight cars smashed in a collision on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road near Connersville, Ind.

The steamer Enchantress from Santos and Pernambuco arrived in New York Sunday, having a case of yellow fever on board. Four of the officers died on the voyage. She was held in quarantine.

Charles Koehler, aged 6, shot and fatally wounded his brother Chris, aged 15, near Vandalia, Ill. The younger boy found an old gun and, not knowing it was loaded, pointed it at his brother and pulled the trigger.

ALL FOUND.

Victims of the Frankie Folsom Disaster Recovered—The Death List Numbers Twelve.

PEORIA, Ill., July 16.—A boy skirmishing along the shore succeeded in accomplishing something the divers at the wreck of the Frankie Folsom, who put in all the night at work, could not do, in the finding of the body of Mrs. Beebe, the wife of the Duluth telegraph operator. Mrs. Beebe's remains were discovered floating in the water at the foot of Haywood street. Thursday night the body of Grant Hepler, the Eureka dentist, was found floating near the wreck by a man named Henry Kline, and was identified by the clothing and some letters found on it. With the finding of the bodies of Grant Hepler and Mrs. Beebe a total of twelve persons are known to have perished in the wreck.

Lockout at Superior.

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 18.—Saturday afternoon the roller mills of the West Superior Iron & Steel Company were shut down. The men who were supposed to be in any way connected with the Amalgamated association or who had taken part in the recent demand for the adoption of the scale were discharged. About 200 are affected.

Burned Prisoners to Death.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 18.—It is alleged that Senor Candellero Herez, judge of Lialtenang, in the state of Zacatetas, recently burned two suspected criminals to death while trying to obtain a confession from them through torture. The government has ordered an investigation of the horrible affair.

Wild Horses Return to Colorado.

KIT CARSON, Col., July 18.—A band of 300 wild horses, the first seen in the state for fifteen years, ran by here Sunday. Twenty-five were captured. It is not known where they came from.

Death of Franz Vetta, the Singer.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., July 18. -- Franz Vetta, a noted singer, died here Sunday. His real name is Louis Neumayer. He died of phthisis.

WAR IN IDAHO.

Government Troops Sent to the Cœur d'Alene Mines.

Strikers and Non-Union Men Fight—Many Persons Killed and Several Wounded—Mills Blown Up and Railway Bridges Destroyed.

USING DYNAMITE.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 16.—A telephone from Wardner says that Gen. Carlin has arrested 100 union strikers at Wardner and placed them under guard. The arrests have caused intense excitement and violence is liable to break out at any moment. The military arrested Jack Wallace at Cataldo. He is suspected of being the ringleader in the Mission massacre, and runs a low resort in that country. The troops are deploying from Cataldo and it is thought the hills will be scoured for other suspects. Gen. Carlin now has 1,000 troops under his command and has called on all members of the Miners' union to come in and surrender. Citizens are jubilant over the action of the authorities and as some tough striker would be pointed out they would cry "Good! good!" and gave every token of pleasure at the downfall of the regime of the mob. The universal sentiment is favorable to martial law and the preservation of order.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 16.—Two railroad bridges near Mullan were blown up Thursday night and with them several telegraph poles. The strikers also cut down a number of poles, thus shutting off communication by that route for a time. The Gem and Granite mines are all right. The rumor that the Granite mine had been blown up probably started from the report of the explosion when the bridges were destroyed. The military investment of all the towns is complete.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 18.—The arrest of miners continues and several hundred are now huddled in the schoolhouses, empty warehouses and baseball stockade. They are closely guarded and cannot hope to escape. The troops have not captured any of the rifles or ammunition of the strikers which are hid in the surrounding hills. A number of the leading spirits in the insurrection are still at large. Among these are Breen and Dallas, who came here from Butte to direct the campaign. Other leaders still at large are Pettibone, Glover, Tobin and Sweeney. It is claimed at Cataldo that five bodies and a number of wounded men were picked up in Fourth of July canyon. Few of the fleeing strikers are coming this way. Most of them are passing over Bitter Root mountain into Montana, where the union is strong and where they can find aid and shelter. Two have been arrested here and booked on a charge of murder at the police station. This charge will be preferred against every fugitive who is caught.

It is probable the entire body of miners under arrest will be tried in the United States district court for contempt, though some of the prisoners will have to answer to the charge of murder. A detachment of troops went to Murray Sunday and brought Frank Reed, the murderer of R. W. Stevens, to Wallace for safe keeping, as threats of lynching were heard on all hands, and a well-organized mob had planned to attack the jail.

DEATH OF NEWTON BOOTH.

California's Ex-Governor Expires Suddenly at His Home at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 15.—Ex-Gov. Newton Booth died suddenly Thursday evening.

[Newton Booth was elected governor of California in 1871, defeating the democratic candidate, Gov. Haight, by a large majority. In 1873 Gov. Booth and Senator Cassidy led a revolt against the railroad monopoly influence which then dominated both political parties in the state and succeeded in electing a large number of anti-monopoly members to the legislature. The result was that Gov. Booth was elected to the United States senate as an independent to serve for six-years from March, 1875. Previous to his election there had been riots due to the presence of Chinese, and Gov. Booth labored to secure their exclusion from the country. In 1875, when Gov. Booth retired from the office of chief executive of the state, the independent party which he had formed and led nominated for his place Gen. John Bidwell, now the prohibition candidate for president. Bidwell secured 29,732 votes, but the democratic candidate, William Irwin, was elected. In 1881 Senator Booth was succeeded in congress by Senator John F. Miller.]

Allerton and Nancy Hanks Matched.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., July 15.—The great 5-year-old race of last year between Allerton and Nancy Hanks is to be repeated this season on the kite-shaped track at this place. The race will take place September 1, the winner to take the whole purse of $10,000. The Thursday preceding the Allerton-Axtell race for a like purse will be held. Allerton is showing up well. He was sent a mile Tuesday in 2:14, finishing the last half strong in 1:04.

Immigration Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—During June last the total number of immigrants arriving at ports of the United States from the principal foreign countries was 73,120, against 68,317 in June, 1891. Six months ended June 30, 1892, 353,061; same period in 1891, 325,307. Twelve months ended June 30, 1892, 610,320; same period for 1891, 555,496.

The Record Smashed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Mrs. John Harkins, wife of a mechanic in this city, surpassed all previous records yesterday by giving birth to four girl babies within a few hours.

Lived Over a Century.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 15.—George Gazelle (colored) died at the home of his son in this city yesterday, at the age of 116 years. He was born a slave in 1776.

Four Perish by Fire.

BERLIN, July 18.—Fire in the Reinickendorf quarter Sunday destroyed six factories. Three workmen and a fireman perished in the flames.

Three Were Burned to Death.

BERLIN, July 16.—Frau Scheve and her two children were burned to death in this city as the result of a lamp exploding in their apartment.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

FISHING.

A youth beside the water sits.
The noonday sun is warmly beaming;
His nose and neck are turkey red,
His eye with radiant hope is gleaming.
He watches close the bobbing cork
Advance upon the tiny billows;
A jerk, a swish, and high above
He lands a sucker in the willows.
That's fishing.

A fair maid trips the tennis court,
A dozen eyes admire her going;
Her black-and-yellow blazer burns
A hole right through the sunset's glowing.
She drives the ball across the net,
And into hearts consumed with wishing
She drives a dart from Cupid's bow;
She'll land a sucker, too. She's fishing.
That's fishing.

My little wife beside me stands
And steals a dimpled arm around me;
A kiss upon my lips—that's bait—
Some information to astound me.
Her bonnet is quite out of style,
Her summer wrap quite past the using;
That lovely one—so cheap at Brown's—
Is just the one she would be choosing.
That's fishing.

So, whether the game be fish or men,
The bait be kisses, worms or blushes—
The place at home, by sunny pool,
Or tennis ground at evening's hushes—
'Tis the old game the serpent played
With Mother Eve in Eden's bowers,
And Adam's sons and daughters all
Will love the sport to time's last hours.
That's fishing.

—American Angler.

THE DOCTORS' TEST.

An Experiment Showing the Power of Imagination.

Although I had known George Martin a long time, he had only lately initiated me into the mysteries of his life. I knew well that he had been guilty of many kinds of excesses and indiscretions in his youth, nevertheless I was not a little astonished to hear that he had once sunk so low as burglary. Without further remark I here relate the chief episode out of the remarkable career of this strange man:

"Yes," said he, "I had a hard time of it in those days, and finally I became a —burglar. When Robert Schmiedlein proposed to me that we should break into the somewhat retired house of two doctors, Dr. Engler and Dr. Langner, I thoughtlessly agreed. Both doctors were well known on account of their scientific researches, and one of them especially for his eccentric manner.

"Well, the night fixed for the carrying out of our design arrived, and we went to work with the greatest confidence, for all the circumstances were favorable for a burglary. It was pitch dark, neither moon nor stars visible, and in addition a strong west wind was blowing, which was very welcome to us, as it promised to drown every sound, however slight.

"It was toward two in the morning as we, assuming all was safe, began by filing through a chain which fastened a ladder to the wall. The ladder we placed under a window in the first story on the left side of the house. In less than five minutes we had opened the window, and, hearing nothing, Schmiedlein climbed through it and I followed him. After carefully reclosing the venetians we ventured to light a lantern, and then discovered that we were in a kind of lumber room, the door of which was locked.

"After picking the lock, we determined first to explore the rooms on the ground floor, thinking we should thus run less risk of waking the inhabitants of the house.

"To our no little astonishment we perceived, as we crept downstairs, a light shining under the door of one of the rooms at the back of the building.

"At first we were both for beating a hasty retreat. Schmiedlein soon recovered himself, and proposed that we should force our way into the room, bind and gag every occupant, and then obtain by threats all desirable information.

"I agreeing, we approached the door. While carefully throwing the light round, I noticed, about seven feet from the floor, a wire which appeared to pass through the door we were approaching, and, on pointing it out to my companion, he thought it would be connected with some bell.

"I replied in a whisper that we should try and avoid an alarm by cutting the wire, and as I could just reach it with my hands I would hold it firm while Schmiedlein cut it between my hands and thus prevent it jerking back and ringing the bell.

"Setting the lantern on the floor, I seized the wire, while Schmiedlein drew a pair of pincers out of his pocket. But the moment I touched it I felt a frightful shock, which quivered through and through me, so that I fell all of a heap, tearing the wire down with me. I remember hearing the loud ringing of a bell, while Schmiedlein—whom, moreover, I have never seen since—disappeared like lightning into the darkness and escaped, very likely by the way we had come.

"On falling down I struck my head violently against the opposite wall and became unconscious, while the electric bell—at that time a novelty—rang unceasingly.

"Regaining my senses I found myself bound and helpless, which, after all, did not surprise me, as I had concluded I had been caught where I had fell. It soon struck me, however, that there was some peculiar circumstance connected with my captivity.

"I was nearly undressed and lay on a cold slab of slate which was about the height of a table from the ground, and only a piece of linen protected my body from immediate contact with the stone. Straight over me hung a large lamp, whose polished reflector spread a light far around, and when I, as far as possible, looked round I perceived several shelves with bottles, flasks and chemical preparations of all kinds upon them. In one corner of the room stood a complete human skeleton, and various odds and ends of human bodies hung here and there upon the walls. I then knew I was lying on the operation—or dissecting—table of a doctor, a discovery which naturally troubled me greatly; at the same time I perceived that my mouth also was firmly gagged.

"What did it all mean? Had some accident befallen me, so that a surgical operation was necessary for my recovery? But I remembered nothing of the kind, and also felt no pain; nevertheless here I lay stripped and helpless, on this terrible table, gagged and bound, which indicated something extraordinary.

"It astonished me not a little that there should be such an operation room in such a house, until I remembered that Dr. Langner, as the district physician, had to carry out the post-mortem examinations for the circuit, and that in the small provincial town no other room was available for such a purpose. I felt too miserable, however, to think anything more about it. But I soon noticed, after another vain effort to free myself, that I was not alone in the room, for I heard the rustling of paper, and then some one said, in quiet measured tones:

"'Yes, Langner, I am quite convinced that this man is particularly suited for the carrying out of my highly important experiment. How long have I been wishing to make the attempt—at last, to-night, I shall be able to produce the proof of my theory.'

"'That would indeed be a high triumph of human skill,' I heard a second voice reply; 'but consider, dear doctor, if that man there were to expire under our hands—what then?'

"'Impossible!' was the quick reply. 'It is bound to succeed, and even if it did not, he will die a glorious death in the interests of science: whilst, if we were to let him go, he would sooner or later fall into the hands of the hangman.'

"I could not even see the two men, yet their conversation was doubtless about me; and, hearing it, I shuddered from head to foot. They were proposing some dangerous operation on me, not for my benefit, but in the interests of medical science!

"At any rate, I thought, they won't undertake such a thing without my sanction; and what, after all, was their intention? It must be something terrible, for they had already mentioned the possibility of my succumbing. I should soon know the fearful truth, for, after a short pause, they continued:

"'It has long been acknowledged that the true source of life lies in the blood. What I wish to prove, dear Langner, is this. Nobody need die from pure loss of blood, and yet such cases occur only too often, whilst we must all the time be in possession of means to renew this highly important sap of life, and thus avoid a fatal result. We read of a few, but only a few, cases of a man who for some reason or other has lost so much blood that his death appeared inevitable, if some other noble-hearted man had not offered his own blood, in order to let it flow from his veins into the veins of the dying man. As you are aware, this proceeding has always had the desired effect. I consider it, however, a great mistake to deprive a fellow-being of necessary blood, for the one thereby only gains life and strength at the cost of another, who offers himself for an always dangerous sacrifice.'

"'Yes, I do not think that right either,' replied Dr. Langner. 'And, moreover, how seldom is a man found at the critical moment ready to submit himself at once to such a dangerous loss of blood.'

"'That is very natural; no one lightly undertakes such a thing,' continued the other. 'So much greater will be our triumph if the operation succeeds. I hope to show you, dear colleague, that although we are thinking of taking that man's blood, even to the last drop, in a few hours we shall set him on his feet again.'

"'Just so! I do not see why we should not succeed. At any rate, in the interests of science we should prove in a practical manner the correctness of our theory.'

"'And this proof, dear friend, we will undertake without delay. Let me just repeat my instructions, for we cannot go to work too carefully to preserve the life of this man. I will open a vein in his thigh and measure exactly the quantity of blood which flows out, at the same time watching the beating of the heart. Under ordinary circumstances nothing could possibly save him; but just before the extinction of the last spark of life we will insert the warm blood of a living rabbit into his veins, as we have already arranged. If my theory is right the pulsation of the heart will then gradually increase in strength and rapidity. At the same time it is important to protect his limbs from cold and stiffness, which will naturally take place with the loss of all arterial blood.'

"The conversation of the two doctors overwhelmed me with deadly terror. I could scarcely believe I was really awake, and not the victim of some cruel nightmare.

"The fact remained, however, that I lay helpless on the dissecting table, that a threatening skeleton stood in the corner of the room, and, above all, that terrible conversation which I had to listen to in silence filled me with a fear such as I had never before experienced. Involuntarily the thought forced itself upon me that I was at the mercy of two infatuated doctors, to whose mad theory I should here fall the victim.

"I said to myself that no doctor with a sound mind would propose such a frightful and murderous experiment upon a living man.

"The two doctors now approached the dissecting table and looked calmly into my face; then, smiling, took off their coats and tucked up their sleeves. I struggled to get free, as only a desperate man under such extraordinary circumstances could have struggled. In vain. Their long-acquired experience knew how to render me completely helpless, and, to their satisfaction, I could not even make a sound.

"Dr. Engler now turned to a side-table, and I saw him open a chest of surgical instruments and take out a lancet, with which he returned to me. He at once removed the covering from my right thigh, and although I lay bound to the table in such a way that I could not see my limbs, I was able to watch the doctor busied with his preparations.

"Directly after removing the cloth I felt a prick in the side of my leg, and at once felt the warm blood rush forth and trickle down my leg. The conviction that he had opened the principal vein of the thigh would have sufficed to shake the strongest nerves.

"'There is no danger,' said Dr. Engler, looking into my staring, protruding eyes with terrible calmness. 'You will not die, my good man. I have only opened an artery in your thigh, and you will experience all the sensations of bleeding to death. You will get weaker and weaker, and finally, perhaps, lose all consciousness, but we shall not let you die. No, no! You must live and astonish the scientific world through my great discovery!'

"I naturally could say nothing in reply, and no words can adequately express what I felt at that moment. I could, in one breath, have wept, implored, cursed and raved.

"Meanwhile I felt my life's blood flowing, and could hear it drop into a vessel standing under the end of the table. Every moment the doctor laid his hand on my heart, at the same time making remarks which only increased my horror.

"After he had put his hand on me for at least the twentieth time, and felt the beating of the heart, he said to his assistant:

"'Are you ready with your preparations, Langner? He has now lost an enormous quantity of blood, and the pulsation is getting weaker and weaker. See, he is already losing consciousness,' and with these words he took the gag out of my mouth.

"A feeling of deadly weakness, as well as of infinite misery, laid hold of me when the physician uttered these words, and on my attempting to speak, I found that scarcely a whispering murmur passed my lips. Shadowy phantoms and strange colors flitted before my eyes, and I believed myself to be already in a state past all human aid.

"What happened the next few minutes I do not know, for I had fainted. When I reopened my eyes, I noticed I no longer lay on the dissecting table, but was sitting in an arm-chair in a comfortable room, near which stood the two doctors looking at me.

"Near me was a flask of wine, several smelling salts, a few basins of cold water, some sponges and a galvanic battery. It was now bright daylight, and the two doctors smiled as they looked at me.

"When I remembered the terrible experiment I shuddered with horror, and tried to rise. I felt too weak, however, and sank back helpless into the chair. Then the circuit physician, in a friendly but firm voice, addressed me:

"'Compose yourself, young man. You imagined you were slowly bleeding to death; nevertheless, be assured that you have not lost a single drop of blood. You have undergone no operation whatever, but have simply been the victim of your own imagination. We knew very well you heard every word of our conversation, a conversation which was only intended to deceive you as much as possible. What I maintained was that a man's body will always completely lie under the influence of what he himself firmly believes, while my colleague, on the other hand, held the opinion that the body can never be hurt by anything which only exists in the imagination. This has long been an open question between us, which, after your capture, we at once determined to decide. So we surrounded you with objects of a nature to influence your imagination, aided further by our conversation; and, finally, your conviction that we would really carry out the operation of which you heard us speak completed the deception.

"'You have now the satisfaction of knowing that you are as safe and as sound as ever you were. At the same time we assure you that you really showed all the symptoms of a man bleeding to death, a proof that the body can sometimes suffer from the most absurd unreality that the mind can imagine.'

"Astonishment, joy and doubt at finding myself neither dead nor dying struggled within me, and then the rage of having been subjected to such an awful and heartless experiment by the two doctors overcame me. I was quickly interrupted by Dr. Engler, however, on trying to give free scope to my indignation.

"'We had not exactly any right to undertake such an experiment with you,' he said; 'but we thought you would pardon us if we delivered you from certain punishment, instead of having to undergo a painful trial and a long imprisonment for burglary. You are certainly at liberty to complain about us; but consider, my good fellow, if such a step is in your interests? I do not think so. On the other hand, we are quite willing to make you a fitting compensation for all the agony you have suffered.'

"Under the circumstances," continued George Martin, "I considered it wise to accept their proposal, although I have not to this day forgiven the two men for so treating me.

"The doctors kept their promise. They made me a very handsome present, and troubled themselves about me in other ways, so that since that time I have been a more fortunate, and, I hope, a better man. Still, I have never forgotten the hour when I lay on the dissecting table—the unexpected victim of a terrible experiment—in the interests of science, as Dr. Engler explained."

Such was the strange story of my friend. His death, which recently took place, released me from the promise of secrecy given to him about an event which he could never recall, even after a lapse of thirty years, without a feeling of unabated horror.—Strand Magazine.

—Yeast—"Those boys have been making game of my hat." Crimsonbeak—"Indeed! Why don't you shoot it, then?"

THE NEEDLE.

An Instrument That Is at Once a Help and Solace.

That essential feminine implement, the needle, is much more than the dictionary defines it—"a small instrument of steel, sharply pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread; used in sewing." Such a bald, prosaic statement ignores the real help and comfort of the needle. It is not only what it produces, the useful or ornamental work which in skillful fingers it brings to perfection, but its ability to sooth the spirit, to solace the grief-stricken, and its power to turn restless energy into a channel of usefulness. Many a woman has reason to be thankful for the needle which keeps her fingers busy in hours of sadness or perplexity, and which often guides her thoughts to the "haven where they would be," a peaceful, holy haven, so welcome to those who are

"Sailing o'er life's solemn main."

A woman who can use her needle has a resource of comfort denied to those beings who can only find tranquility or diversion from wearing thought in a pipe or cigar, and she has the satisfaction of knowing that her employment amounts to something and will not vanish in a cloud of smoke. Bright fancies and poetic thoughts are often woven while the hands are busily employed with needle-work, and even homely mending and stocking darning are no barriers to thought's widest range.

Margaret Fuller, whose brilliant mind and wonderful intellectual powers are as yet unrivalled by any of her sisterhood in American literature, was an efficient and ever-ready helper with the family sewing. Her work was always done beautifully, never slighted; nor because her mind was broader and deeper than the minds of other women who could only sew, did she ever disdain her household task. We all know Penelope and her artful ruse to keep the suitors at bay, and smile with womanly superiority at the stupidity of the lovers who were so woefully ignorant of the capabilities of the needle. The famous tapestry wrought by the queen of William the Conqueror is a faithful picture-gallery and invaluable to the historian. Other women in the same exalted station have left less valuable yet interesting pieces of needlework, and one is brought very near to the hearts of these royal ladies who stitched many sad thoughts and disappointed hopes and baffled ambitions into the rich fabrics, as did beautiful, hapless Mary Stuart. As reminders of the work expected of every small girl in the days of our grandmothers and their grandmothers, are the cherished samplers with their alphabets, large and small, and numbers and quaint verses, the names of the little seamstresses being appended with a free disregard of the principles governing the division of words. Every stitch of the canvas is utilized, and the poetry crowded into one continuous line, in defiance of poetic usage. Some of the silken threads are discolored, not by time alone, but by the tears of the small damsel who found some intricate letter or quaint bird beyond her power to copy.

The improvements of machinery have done away with the necessity of the seam which was indispensable for a sheet in the days when linen was woven in narrower widths. But the "long white seam" was a favorite task given to young girls, and sweet were often the day dreams sewed into it. The stock of household linen had always to be made ready against the time the maiden should leave her early home for a new one of her own, and every piece of the ample outfit had dainty initials marked in the fine cross stitch of her sampler days.

Modern invention has done vastly more than widen the breadths of linen or cotton, and the sewing machine has superseded many of the uses of the "small steel instrument," but it is yet indispensable, and we hope that it always will be. There is a personality, almost, in one's needle, and we cannot embroider nor darn nor do any kind of mending without its aid, and although pins play an important part in millinery, yet the needle must count for something in the finishing touches of a bonnet or hat, and grandma's dainty cap can never be "blown together" without a few of its stitches.—Harper's Bazar.

FIVE IN FAMILY.

He Was One, and She Was the Other Four.

"I heard a funny thing down in Ohio last week," said the drummer in the dining-car to the two opposite him.

"Let her go," they said.

"I've got a customer down there who has his wife in partnership with him," he went on, "and when I called on them they informed me that they wanted to incorporate the business and conduct it as a limited partnership.

"'But you will have to take in others,' I suggested.

"'How's that?' asked the husband.

"'You have to have at least five incorporators.'

"'Well, a'n't we got 'em?' put in his wife.

"'Where?' I asked.

"'Ain't any husband good enough for one?'

"'Certainly.'

"'And ain't I better than four of him?' she inquired with all seriousness.

"'Yes,' corroborated the old man, perfectly well satisfied with the apportionment.

"I had to admit that she was, but not in a legal sense, and at last accounts they were still running their business as before."—Detroit Free Press.

Truly Vindictive.

"O, you dear, good mother!" chirped Birdie McHennepin, "do you really mean to say that I can marry Gus De-Smith?"

"I do," replied Mrs. McHennepin; "you have my full consent."

"But, mama, you said only yesterday that you couldn't bear him," pursued the daughter.

"Well, I have got something like an eighty-one ton grudge against him, and for that very reason I have concluded to become his mother-in-law."—Texas Siftings.

END OF A ROMANCE.

An Engagement Broken on Account of a Wounded Cat.

He lives in Evanston, and during the past two years he has been paying his addresses to one of the most charming girls on the North side. The wedding day has not been named, but their engagement was announced almost a year ago.

Several weeks ago as they were walking home from church one Sunday night they ran across a cat that was wailing piteously on a doorstep. "Do you hear that, Jim?" she exclaimed, grasping his arm with a closer grip. "There's something the matter with that poor little pussy. I'm going to see what ails it."

"Nonsense!" he replied. "Let's go on; the cat will take care of itself."

"No; let's see what is the trouble."

Without more ado the young woman ran up to the cat, and was horrified to find that the animal had evidently been run over by a wagon, as its spine was dislocated and it was barely able to crawl by dragging its hind legs.

"She's done for, sure enough," commented the Evanstonian. "She won't last long. Come on, now."

The girl suddenly straightened up to her full height. "Do you mean to say that you would leave any animal to suffer like this? There is a drug store on the next corner. Run over there and buy an ounce of chloroform. Hurry, now, there's a dear."

"Nonsense! You don't suppose I'm going into the business of doctoring sick cats on the streets at night, do you? Be sensible."

"And you don't suppose I'm going to let this cat suffer here, do you? Go and bring me a bottle of chloroform instantly."

"I won't do it."

"But I insist."

"You certainly can't be in earnest?"

"I certainly am. If you don't do it I will go after it myself."

"You want to make me appear ridiculous."

"Hurry up, dear!"

"You have no regard for my feelings."

"But consider the feelings of this poor dumb brute."

For a moment the young man did not stir. The blood rushed to his face and he began to grow angry. "See here!" he exclaimed. "This is carrying matters entirely too far. I will permit no woman to make a fool of me like this. I'll get your chloroform, if you really insist, but I warn you—you'll never have a chance to do such a trick again. I will never have anything to do with you again. Mark that!"

"Get the chloroform."

"If I do everything is over between us."

"All right; bring it."

Two minutes later a fine lace handkerchief saturated with the anæsthetic was applied by a fair white hand to the nose of the suffering brute and the wailing ceased.

Here this story should end. A regard for the truth, however, compels the addition of the statement that the young man thus far has actually carried his threat into execution and the prospect of that wedding grows dimmer and dimmer.—Chicago Mail.

AT AN ARMY POST.

A Life Not so Monotonous as Many Imagine.

There are many in the east who think life at an army post is one of discomfort, more or less monotony, relieved by petty gossip and flirtations. Of course one cannot tell in a short visit whether or not the life might become monotonous, though one rather suspects it would, but the discomforts are quite balanced by other things which one cannot get in the city, and of jealousy and gossip there I saw little. I was told by one officer's wife that to the railroads was due the credit of the destruction of flirtations at garrisons, and though I had heard of many great advances and changes of conditions and territories brought about by the coming of the railroads, this was the first time I had ever heard they had interfered with the course of more or less true love. She explained it by saying that in the days when army posts lay afar from the track of civilization the people were more dependent upon one another, and that then there may have existed Mrs. Hauksbees and Mrs. Knowles, but that to-day the railroads brought in fresh air and ideas from all over the country, and that the officers were constantly being exchanged and others coming and going on detached service, and that visitors from the bigger outside world were appearing at all times.

The life strikes one as such a peaceful sort of an existence that one thinks that must be its chief and great attraction, and that which makes the army people, as they call themselves, so well content. It sounds rather absurd to speak of an army post of all places in the world as peaceful; but the times are peaceful now, and there is not much work for the officers to do, and they enjoy that blessing which is only to be found in the army and in the Church of Rome—of having one's life laid out for one by others, and in doing what one is told, and in not having to decide things for one's self. You are sure of your home, of your income, and you know exactly what is going to be your work a month or five years later. You are not dependent on the rise of a certain stock, nor the slave of patiens or clients, and you have more or less responsibility according to your rank, and responsibility is a thing every man loves. If he has that, and his home and children, a number of congenial people around him, and good hunting and fishing, it would seem easy for him to be content. It is different with his wife. She may unconsciously make life very pleasant for her husband or very uncomfortable, in ways that other women may not. If she leaves him and visits the east to see the new gowns, or the new operas, or her own people, she is criticised as not possessing a truly wifely spirit, and her husband is secretly pitied; and he knows it, and resents it for his wife's sake. While, on the other hand, if she remains always at the post, he is called a selfish fellow, and his wife's people at home in the east think ill of him for keeping her all to himself in that wilderness.—Richard Harding Davis, in Harper's Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—If a man hasn't friends, it is because he does nothing to deserve them.—Atchison Globe.

—Doubtful, But He Had It.—"Was Gen. Jones ever in the war?" "Never." "Where did he get his title?" "Owned six lots near a military encampment."—Atlanta Constitution.

—"I have a stitch in my side," grumbled the patient. "You ought to be very thankful for that," responded the doctor cheerfully. "Why?" "Because a stitch in time saves nine, you know."—Pharmaceutical Era.

—Productive of Heat.—Glanders—"It is said that paper can be used effectively in keeping a person warm." Gazlay—"That is very true. I remember a thirty-day note of mine once kept me in a sweat for a month."—Brooklyn Life.

—"Do you think there is ever a time when we should not put a great deal of heart in what we are doing?" she asked. "Yes," he answered: "when we are drawing for a club flush."—Washington Star.

—Bootmaker—"This blacking I can highly recommend. Your boots polished with this will shine so you can see your face in 'em." Chollie—"But, me good fellah, I don't want to see me face in me boots. I want to see me feet in 'em."—Harper's Bazar.

—The Height of Enjoyment.—"What a pleased look your wife has on her face, Mr. Jones, as she sits talking to a group of ladies around." "Yes, I know what she is talking about." "Some pleasant reminiscence, probably." "She is telling them what a miserable life she leads with me."—N. Y. Press.

—A wonderful rustic table is owned by a Philadelphia lady. It is formed of the boughs of a tree, and the bark had not been removed from them. It has been in her possession just two months, and about a fortnight ago it began to throw out green spouts, and is now in full bloom.

—The director of the Breslau Ophthalmic university alleges that in three hundred cases which have come under his own notice, the affection of the eyesight complained of has been caused by wearing tight collars. The pressure on the veins of the neck, he says, disturbs the circulation of blood to the head.

—Two companies of the famous "Bucktail" regiment in the Union army came from the lumber regions along the west branch of the Susquehanna river. They built two large, long rafts, hoisted a flag at both ends and sailed down to Harrisburg upon those primitive crafts. A small portion of one raft is still at Harrisburg, and it may be exhibited at the world's fair.

—Few of the many readers of Pierre Loti's charming stories know that while he was still best known as Julien Viaud he was dubbed Loti (the Japanese for violet) by his fellow officers in the French navy, on account of his modest and retiring disposition. He therefore assumed Loti as a surname when looking about for a pen name. His first story, "The Marriage of Loti," Madam Adams claims to have christened.

—A somewhat surious and noteworthy collection has come into the market, and has lately been offered for sale to, among others, the authorities of the British National Museum. A Canadian gentleman has expended a vast amount of patience and shown considerable perseverance in gathering a collection of buttons of officers of every regiment and department of the British army. The collection, which comprises 144 buttons, has taken nine years for its formation, and the owner wrote 584 letters to all parts of the globe in pursuit of his hobby.

—More than $7,000 worth of granite and other building material has been donated for the Maine world's fair building. Cash to the amount of $15,000 will be expended upon the structure, $10,000 coming out of the state's appropriation and $5,000 being raised by subscription. Monson slate will cover the roof, which a Maine newspaper declares will be the "handsomest in Chicago." Leading up to the building will be broad granite steps, each one being a solid block twenty-seven feet long and six feet wide.

—The California State board of health has sent out a circular entitled "The dangers arising from taking off the hat out of doors during funeral services." It attacks the custom strongly, and urges that one funeral is often the cause of many, because the friends of the dead stand around in the open air, even in winter, for many minutes, while the body is being carried from house to hearse, or while the ceremonies at the grave are taking place. The board asks ministers and chiefs of lodges and others who may have charge of funerals to "give the beneficent advice to remain covered, and avoid discomfort and danger."

—The most magnificent private ballroom in the world is in the house of Mrs. Astor, on Fifth avenue, New York. It is an extension of the main building, and has a glass ceiling, beautifully tinted and decorated. The walls are completely covered with the magnificent pictures of the famous Astor art collections, and with porcelains, mosaics and works in *bas relief*. Woodwork, mantels and the musicians' balcony are of handsome ebony, the draperies are of crimson plush, the divans placed all around the room are of pale-blue satin, and a great palm occupies the center of the room, which is lighted by four large, sparkling chandeliers.

—Pierre Loti has an intense fondness for animals, and he has been surrounded always by pets—dogs, birds, and all kinds of furred and feathered friends. On board his frigate he always had as his constant companions a West African parrot, named Fidex, and Neptune, an English spaniel. A new anecdote of Pierre Loti, throwing a pleasing light on his amiable character, is told in Paris. While in Brittany one summer several years ago his dog Neptune, fell off a bridge into a river, striking its head against a stone. For a moment Pierre Loti stood dismayed. Then he flung off his coat and plunged into the river after the dog and succeeded in bringing it, wounded and insensible, safely to land.

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Foster's Appointment Is Generally Commended.

The promotion of Hon. John W. Foster, of Indiana, from his position as special commissioner of the state department to the vacant secretaryship will be a surprise to many and yet will call forth general commendation. In looking about for a man to carry forward the work that has made the state department so notable during this administration, President Harrison could hardly have hit upon another so well fitted for the place both by long experience and by natural talents. Mr. Foster has been connected with the state department more than a dozen years. His first appointment, that of minister to Mexico, was made by Grant in 1873. After seven years' service in that important position he resigned only to accept from President Arthur the post of minister to Spain three years later, holding it until relieved by President Cleveland.

As a special commissioner of the state department under President Harrison he has been instrumental in negotiating many of the most important reciprocity treaties of the past eighteen months, and is thoroughly conversant with all of them, as well as master of the intricacies of that great and most important subject. Besides this great work he drew the brief of our case in the Behring sea controversy for the arbitrators, and has been closely identified with nearly all the important work of the department for more than a year. His ability and fitness have been demonstrated beyond question, and his promotion in accordance with the principles of civil service reform is highly creditable to the president and will doubtless prove a good thing for the country.

It is a difficult matter for anyone to follow Mr. Blaine as head of the state department, but it may well be doubted if a man could be named capable of doing it with less danger of making mistakes and with more assurance of a satisfactory continuance of the work that has made the administration justly famous than Mr. Foster.—Cleveland Leader.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

A Favorite Motto That Is Preached But Not Practiced.

The democrats are forever talking about their exclusive democratic ideas; their touch upon the masses; their great principles of popular liberty, etc. But to this day the democratic party retains among its "timonored principles" two rules for the governance of its party conventions, which are the very reverse of democratic. These are the unit and two-thirds rules, which can generally be operated contrary to the popular desire. The unit rule ignores individual preference, the power of contrary choice, which a national convention is intended and is supposed to promote. The delegation must vote solidly, obeying orders like a platoon of soldiers. It is an effacement of the individual and his rights. It is a rule not democratic in principle.

So with the two-thirds rule. With respect to the election of a president many democratic organs strongly advocate election by a popular majority as the democratic way. But in a convention which nominates a president they stick by the two-thirds rule. The simple majority rule is democratic. The two-thirds rule is aristocratic. It was drawn on Van Buren in 1844 to shut him out of the nomination, although he had a good majority in his favor. On the first ballot Van Buren had one hundred and forty-six votes to eighty-three for Cass, twenty-nine for R. M. Johnson and four for Buchanan, yet Polk got the nomination by the two-thirds rule. This is a fair illustration of the working of a rule which defies the very essence of the principles of democratic determination, which is simple majority. "The majority must rule" is a favorite democratic phrasing, but they don't practice it.—Minneapolis Journal.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

☞After all the denunciation of the McKinley law the democrats of the country met in Chicago and found themselves without a policy on the tariff question.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

☞Cleveland's nomination is extremely popular with the press of London and Berlin, but the voters of the United States are not in the habit of going to European papers for their opinions.—Cleveland Leader.

☞"Gen." Stevenson's war record was made while Cleveland was president. He won his spurs chopping off the heads of republican postmasters while he was filling the office of first assistant postmaster general.—Toledo Blade.

☞Unless Grover Cleveland pledges himself in writing to turn over the control of the federal patronage in this city to Tammany Hall if he should be elected, he will feel the Tammany thrust between the ribs on election day.—N. Y. Tribune.

☞The democrats long before the November election occurs will have grown indifferent to the success of their ticket. The man who is boasted to be "better than his party" will not have the support of his party. Men do not enthuse over candidates who are too good for them.—Iowa State Register.

☞Senator David B. Hill is as reticent about Cleveland's nomination as Cleveland is about Stevenson's nomination. Gen. Stevenson says that he has had no word from Cleveland. When Cleveland was asked about Stevenson he answered: "I have nothing to say." The coldness between great representative democrats is deplorable.—Chicago Journal.

☞Cleveland is the only democratic candidate who has carried a presidential election since James Buchanan was elected in 1856. The democrats were so dazed by this success that the man Cleveland has, to them, possessed the quality of the Genius of the lamp, and, notwithstanding the fact that he went down in inglorious defeat in 1888, the democratic masses cling to him with a tenacity which all the bitter hostility of Tammany and the New York Sun could not weaken.—Minneapolis Journal.

NO WATER ON THE MOON.

Oceans or Seas Have No Existence on the Lunar Planet.

There are, no doubt, some reasons for thinking that there may have been once water on the moon, but it is now certain that there is no liquid on its surface, nor indeed can I find much reason to believe that there is even frozen water there, as has been sometimes supposed. It is certainly a singular fact that two constituents which are so abundant here should seem to be entirely wanting in the moon, and it is an interesting subject for speculation as to what has happened to the water on the moon if it once existed there. It is generally believed that as our satellite cooled down the water penetrated into the interior, and was there seized upon by the minerals which required water in order that they might assume their appropriate crystalline forms. The water on the moon has, therefore, according to this view, been transformed into a solid form, incorporated with the bodily texture of the globe. It has even been surmised that a similar destiny awaits the oceans on our own globe; broad and deep though they seem, they yet may be inadequate to quench the thirst for water possessed by so vast a mass of crystallizing minerals as must exist in the interior of the globe. But whether this be the explanation of the absence of liquid water from the moon or not, the fact of that absence cannot be questioned.

The moon has been subjected to careful scrutiny for centuries, says Good Words, yet no one has ever seen any genuine ocean or sea, no one has ever seen any indication of the present existence of water, and we are entitled to assert that water, in a liquid form, is absent from the surface of our satellite.

SOUND ADVICE.

The Canadian Premier's Admonition to a Young Reporter.

A young shorthand writer was once told to report a speech by Sir John McDonald, says Spare Moments. Now it happened that the Canadian premier had come to the house from a dinner party, and his speech in matter and form was of a decidedly postprandial character. The youthful reporter, however, could not believe it possible that Sir John would want editing, and took down every word. His editor, on seeing the copy, told him it would not do, and as it was not wanted for the next morning he was advised to go and see Sir John and get him to correct it. The reporter, on being shown in, found Sir John, as usual, exceedingly affable. Having explained the object of his visit the reporter was desired to read his notes aloud. This he did, while Sir John lay on a sofa listening with a face of extreme solemnity to his own incoherencies, and correcting them as the occasion required. When the notes were finished the premier arose, laid his hand on the young man's shoulder, and began in the most fatherly of tones: "I see exactly what has happened. Now, my dear young friend, I am an old man and you are a young one, and you will therefore not mind if I give you a piece of advice as to the practice of your profession. My advice is this: Never attempt to report a speech unless you are perfectly sure that you are sober." With this Sir John bowed out his visitor.

THE WORLD A SHELL.

Queer Belief of the Savages of the South Pacific.

The savage islanders of the South Pacific believe that the world is a cocoanut shell of enormous dimensions at the top of which is a single aperture communicating with the upper air, where human beings dwell. At the very bottom of this imaginary shell is a stem gradually tapering to a point, which represents the beginning of all things. This point is a spirit or demon without human form, whose name is "Root of All Existence." By him the entire fabric of creation is sustained.

In the interior of the cocoanut shell, at its very bottom, lives a female demon. So narrow is the space into which she is crowded that she is obliged to sit forever with knees and chin touching. Her name is "The Very Beginning" and from her are sprung numerous spirits. They inhabit five different floors, into which the great cocoanut is divided. From certain of these spirits mankind is descended. The islanders, regarding themselves as the only real men and women, were formerly accustomed to regard strangers as evil spirits in the guise of humanity, whom they killed when they could, offering them as sacrifices.

CLEVER ROGUES IN ASIA.

Hindoos Will Work for Days in Order to Make a Quarter Dishonestly.

It is doubtful if any race of swindlers can quite equal the Asiatic. The smile, which is childlike and bland, of the accomplished Chinaman, often masks a profundity of cunning that the Caucasian cannot rival. Even the mild Hindoo has a faculty for fraud that is not always suspected. In the bazars of Calcutta and Bombay the vilest poison is sold to the English sailors as whisky or brandy in bottles branded with a reliable dealer's name. Jack pays the price of the genuine article, but is supplied with a villainous compound of native concoction. The dealer knows the value of brands. He lays in a stock of genuine bottles and never disturbs labels or capsules. By the skillful application of the blowpipe he drills a small hole in the bottom, draws off all the genuine liquid, replaces it with his poisonous stuff, closes up the hole so that no trace remains, and palms off the bottle on unsuspecting Jack as real "Martell" or "fine old Irish." The abstracted liquor, of course, always sells on its own merits elsewhere.

Positions of the Body.

M. Napias points out that the attitude of the body during work has a great influence on health. The sitting position congests the digestive organs; the bent position (like that of bootmakers) leads to cardiac affections. The standing position imposed on shop girls and women was productive of much suffering and disease, and should be forbidden those who serve in them.

A BORN CALCULATOR.

Wonderful Mental Feats of a Mathematical Prodigy.

This gift, like Blind Tom's musical talent, very often is accompanied by rather inferior mental power or even very defective intellect in other respects. A Columbus (Kan.) correspondent of the Scientific American gives the following notes regarding the prodigious calculating faculty possessed by Reuben Field, native of La Fayette county, Mo., about forty-five years old.

Field is described as "a very strong, heavy-set man." He never went to school, even a day, for the sole reason that he was always regarded as an idiot. He can neither read nor write, and his reasoning powers have never developed beyond those of a child of the most ordinary intellect. In the face of these facts, however, he has the keenest perception of the relation of numbers and quantities, and is able, as if by instinct, to solve the most intricate mathematical problems. He does not know figures on a blackboard, but he understands them perfectly in his mind. No one has ever been able to "catch him" in multiplication or in division. He has been given such problems as: "The circumference of the earth is, in round numbers, 25,000 miles. How many flax seeds, allowing twelve to the inch, will it require to reach around it?" Within a minute he returns the answer: "19,008,000,000."

If the distance to the sun or to any of the planets is taken, he answers with as great ease. If given the day of the month and the year on which an event occurred, he instantly gives the day of the week. But what is yet more remarkable is that he can tell the time at any hour, day or night, without ever missing it, even a minute. If awakened out of a deep sleep in the darkness of night, and asked the time he gives it at once. Once in my office I asked him the time. He replied at once: "Sixteen minutes after three." In order to test him, I drew him off upon some other question, not letting him know my object, and when seventeen minutes had passed, I looked at my watch and asked him the time. He said: "Twenty-seven minutes to four."

SWISS NOBILITY.

It Is Abundant, But Foreigners Seldom Hear of It.

A few years ago the question was asked: "Does nobility still exist in Switzerland?" And no one was able to answer it. Of all the thousands of English folk who haunt the Swiss hotels in summer, not one, it would seem to Temple Bar, had inquired whether that Rudolph von Erlach, whose equestrian statue they must have seen, has any living descendants; not one had even heard of the Bernese nobility—a noblesse which holds itself so high that it thinks but slightly of the British legation. Yet from the Jura to the Lugano there is hardly a canton—there is perhaps no canton—in which noble families are not to be found. Some of these, such as the Plantas and the Buols of the Graubunden, have turned their energy into modern channels, and make their fortunes, like the Hausers or the Sellers, out of the English and American tourists. Others, like the Von Allmen, have sunk into a humbler rank. But the greater part remain in statu quo, still enjoying, in the towns or in the country, a social prestige that varies with their wealth and their intelligence.

For, from the nature of the case, all Swiss nobility is more or less ancient, and is therefore still venerable in a republic which has not yet cast off all reverence for historic tradition. The Valais, for instance, contains a very ancient noblesse, some of whom, as the De Sepibus and the De Cocatrix, bear Latin names, whether or not they claim a Roman descent. And a Roman descent assuredly is claimed by the Bernese family of Lentulus, who affiliate themselves to that most illustrious house of the Gens Cornelia.

In a conglomerate nation like the Swiss, the fountains of honor have been numerous. Some of the nobility owe their distinctions to the empire or to the dukes of Austria; some to the dukes of Zahringen, the founders of Berne and Fribourg; some to the dukes of Burgundy; some, who were Huguenots, to the kings of France, and some of the more modern ones even to the kings of Prussia.

☞A democratic paper challenges the republicans to cite a single case in which the McKinley tariff has advanced the wages of American workingmen. The protective tariff has advanced the wages of every class of American workmen as compared with the wages paid to the same class of labor in Europe, and no one dares deny it.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

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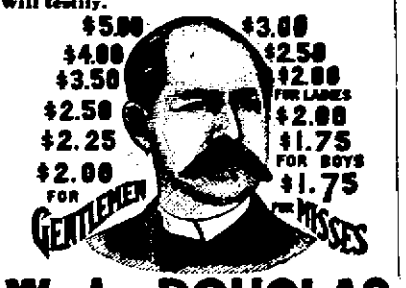

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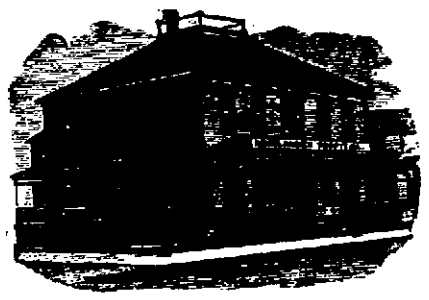

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